The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,097—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ....As. 4.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion..................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	280	26th July.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	20th Aug.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	3rd Sept.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	To follow.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
[illegible]bay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S.D. Shallaard	19th July
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
BRINDISI	3542	550	Geo. Lee	29th July.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	12th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th July, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

S.S. SPEKE HALL
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS steamer will leave the Prince's Dock for sea at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th instant. Passengers must be on board by noon.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor-Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacistsand Dispensing Chemists.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.

"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.

"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.

"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.

"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.

"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.

"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnshes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER........Mr. Geo. Norville.

SATURDAY, 16TH JULY, 1881.
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
THE WONDERFUL ATHLETES
PROFESSOR THU-ZET,
ROSA THU-ZET,
AND
LA PETITE JEANNE.
Last appearance of the Charming Vocalist and Comedienne,
MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE
AND
MONS. BERGER-DEPLACE.

The performance will begin at 9 precisely with an operatic Burlesque by de Villebichot, entitled

THE TOWER OF THE NORTH.
CLASSICAL GYMNASTICS
BY
PROFESSOR THU-ZET
AND
LA PETITE JEANNE.
SONG AND DANCE.
NELL THE BELLE,
MR. J. DEVON.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE
BY
PROFESSOR AND MADAME THU-ZET
ON
THE LOFTY TRAPEZE.
THE ART OF BALANCING IN PERFECTION.

SELECTION FROM
LA MARJOLAINE.
The Greatest Sensational Feat of the age.
PROFESSOR THU-ZET

From the lofty Trapeze (on which he will have but ONE LEG) will sustain on a small trapeze with ONE HAND

MADAME THU-ZET,
WHO WILL HAVE SUSPENDED BETWEEN HER TEETH
A CANON
WEIGHING 250 lbs.
WHICH WILL BE FIRED WITH A FULL CHARGE.
NOTICE.

Madame Thu-zet does *not* drop the Cannon at the moment of discharge, but sustains it for two minutes after.

To conclude with the
COMIC PANTOMIMIC BALLET.
THE MARQUIS AND THE SHOE-MAKER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. PHAROS has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—Blackheath Medal will be played for on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 20th and 21st. Weather permitting.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
Honorary Secretary, Golf,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the Club house on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1881, at 5-30 p.m.

H. COWPER,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 16th July, 1881.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

Rs. a.
SPECIAL SUMMER NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS... 1 0

Orders now Registered by
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Mill Broach, on THURSDAY, the 4th of August, 1881, at 5-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors Report and to pass the accounts made up to 30th June, 1881.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, July 14th, 1881.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd instant to 4th August, 1881, both days inclusive.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 7 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 13 do.
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND WITH THE OLD MATERIALS AT CAMATIPOORA 4TH STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m. by order of the mortgagee, Jaitha Bhara, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Shivoo Crushnum Kodal and Baloo Crushnum Kodal.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the materials of a dwelling house lying thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Camatipoora 4th street, containing by admeasurement 47 7/9th square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 18, 19, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3712, 3713, and bounded on the east by the house of Narsapa, on the west by the house of Lingoo Foolwali, on the north by the said Camatipoora 4th street, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONS SALE OF VARIOUS SORTS OF SAMPLES, GOODS, KEROSINE OIL LAMPS, &c.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their auction room, on account of whom it may concern—

1 case wedding fancy stationary.

2 cases silver glassware such as toilet sets, tobacco boxes, vases, candlesticks, rummers, &c.

A spledid collection of kerosine oil hanging and table lamps in great varieties.

An invoice of porcelain China flower vases, toilet sets, flower pots.

Samples of fancy goods such as glassware platedware, hosiery, woolen shawls, shirts, scarves, socks, stockings, &c., hardware, carpenter tools, gilt jewellery, smoking pipes, money purses, tobacco boxes, walking sticks, whips, cuttlery, wooden toys, &c.

A consignment of new designs of cruet and egg frames of all glass.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. requests the favour of their constituents and the public to inspect the goods.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 case containing 30,000 cigarettes.
3 cases Gloster cheese.
40 casks of Appollinaries water.

By order of the Executors of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved household furniture, such as pier, circular, writing and dressing tables, drawing-room mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, easy and folding chairs, cup-boards, almirahs, chest of drawers, couches, sofas, bedsteads, iron fire-proof safe, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Pair of handsome bay Australian horses, height 15-2, both go in single and double harness.

1 Handsome English-built park-phaeton, with a handsome fast-trotting Arab horse and harness.

1 Handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in excellent order, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGGINSON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mody and Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of Messrs. Ebram Latiff and Premchund Roychund.

Ex. s. s. MacLean.

About 822 tons of Higginson's West Hartley Coal.

The coals at Mody Bunder will be sold at 3 p. m. and at Carnac Bunder at 3-30 p. m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 16th July, 1881. BENNETT & CO.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a. — CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.

17 0 ... Fine Old ... ...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily... 17 0

The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.

32 0 ... Fine Old ... ..MADEIRA... direct from the Island... 32 0

Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.

33 0 ... Superior Old ... PORT ... Portugal... 33 0

This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.

28 0 ... Fine Old ... PORT ... Portugal... 28 0

A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.

19 0 ... Fine ... PORT ... Portugal... 19 0

A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.

N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.

22 8 ... Fine Old ..CARLOWITZ Hungarian... 22 8

This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.

18 0 .. Fine... ...CARLOWITZ Hungarian... 18 0

Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.

N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.

18 0 ... Red... ... SHIRAZ ... ... Australian... 18 0

An excellent Wine.

16 0 ... White ... ...HOCHHEIMER.. Australian... 16 0

A fair Wine of good quality.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
Greatly Reduced.

Length	Width	Price.	
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 10 0 each.
9 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 9 8	„ 10 8 „
18 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0	„ 35 0 „
21 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0	„ 40 0 „

COLOURED TABLE COVERS,
2 yards square, Embroidered Gold,
Green, Crimson, Maroon, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 each.

LACE CURTAINS.

Length	Width	Price.
3½ yards.	54 inches.	Rs. 6 8 per pair.
3½ „	54 „	„ 7 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 8 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 10 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 11 8 „

LENO CURTAINS.

3½ yards 42 inches ... ...Rs. 7 8 per pair
3½ „ 50 „ ... ... „ 8 8 „

TURKISH TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2 per pair.

HONEYCOMB TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-4 per pair.

FURNITURE CHINTZ,
Reduced to 4 As. and 8 As. per yard.

FURNITURE CRETONNES,
Reduced to 6 As. and 12 As. per yard.

FURNITURE DAMASK,
Reduced to 8 As. per yard.

FELT CARPETTING,
Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.

ALSO CLEARING.

Ladies' Felt Sun Hats, Rs. 3-0 each.
Gent's Felt Hats, Black or White Rs. 2-0 Rs. 3-0 each.

PATTERNS, POST FREE; TERMS, NETT CASH.

N.B.—All orders must be accompanied with a remittance payable in Bombay with an addition of 4 As. for packing.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS.

Pure Shetland Home Spuns, in every Colour and Design, Soft, Elastic, and most Comfortable wear. } Rs. 48.

Fancy Cashmeres, a large assortment to Select from, in every Colour and Shade. } Rs. 36.

DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

HOAR & CO., —TAILORS.— BOMBAY.

IRON-FRAME PIANOFORTES

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING han any other PIANOS extant, and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
IN BOMBAY OR MOFUSSIL.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40
In German Silver case with key „ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless „ 60
In fine Silver case with key „ 60
In fine Silver case keyless „ 70

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... „ 30
In semi-Hunting ... ... „ 35

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent timekeepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, for three months, Rooms in Apollo Street Facing the Sea. Furnished. Rent moderate, "Cornix", *Gazette Office.*

GYMKHANA, WEDNESDAY 20th, 5-30 p.m., weather permitting, Tent Pegging and Tilting at the Ring. Prizes.

WANTED, several good SALESMEN to canvas. Apply twelve o'clock daily. EVANS and PHILLIPS, 28, Meadows Street.

LOST between Wellington Fountain and near Taylor's Hotel, a gold coin set as Pendant. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Soundy and Co.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

IMPERIAL HOTEL FORT.—Board and Lodging at Rs. 3 per day and Rs. 60 per month. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Supplied at Rs. 50 per month.

WE have received a fresh consignment of our fine brand of OLD SCOTCH WHISKY. Price Rs. 21 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY & Co., 21, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive. In 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask. WARDEN & Co., 35, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Machine Depôt, No. 43, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, a fresh consignment of Robey's Patent Portable Semi-fixed Vertical and Horizontal STEAM ENGINES, from three to twenty H. P. with all the latest improvements. For particulars and prices apply to Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Sub-Agent, at the Depôt, or to WALLACE and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Agents for Messrs. Robey and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

TIGERS !
TIGERS !
TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.,
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain :—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We AUTHORIZE Mr. JOHN R. GREAVES to SIGN our Firm from 1st July, 1881.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th July, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1881, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT. Ag
Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th July, 1881.

AUCTION SALES of RIGHTS to C GRASS in Kurans and forest lands in Sal Panwel and Kalyan Talukas will be held on the 23rd, and 26th July, 1881, respectively, by the Sub-Assi Conservators at each Taluka head-quarters. For fu information apply to

G. L. GIBSON,
District Forest Officer, Tanna, at Poo

NOW READY.

THE PLANTS AND DRUGS OF SI being a Systematic Account, with Description the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and uses their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the By JAMES A. MURRAY, Curator, Kurrachee Mus Price, Rs. 5 to Subscribers up to 31st July; Rs. 7 to subscribers; Packing and Postage Eight Annas EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGEN for the SALE of the above Company's celeb CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Order periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & C
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF PEACE RESIDENT IN THE CITY OF BOMBA

I HEREBY give notice that a MEETING HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE DENT in the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the bar Room of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purp ELECTING a MEMBER of the Municipal Corporati the place of GRATTAN GEARY, Esquire, who Clause (f), section 8 of the Municipal Act, has ceased member of the said Corporation, by reason of his ab from Bombay for more than three consecutive month

HORACE W. BARKER.
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Pe
Bombay, Office of Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices
Peace ; 13th July, 1881.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UP
HOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the atten of the public to their large and varied st of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to m the wishes of purchasers by making very l reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses eleg furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPI
FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES :—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBA

GOODS and packages despatched by and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and tuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bo Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from a of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegra ceived to await addresses.

Supplies.—Every article for Domestic use, incl Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing Clearing and warding heavy Goods and Machinery

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the dencies.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manu turer has been thoroughly proved to source of Economy. Every Lady in India will her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Comp

Rates for 1881.

I will deliver free of all charges at any address by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with

		lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	..	5	7	10	14
Pekoe do. do.	..	5	6	10	12
Favourite Blend	..	5	5-8	10	11
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	..	5	4-8	10	9
Broken Tea do.	..	5	4	10	8

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.

All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadul and to have been made with every care under European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly commend as a really good every-day Tea.

Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

FRESH TENDERS are hereby i under the orders of Government, for the SIVE PRIV of RETA TODDY and TRY SPI strength no ing 25° U. P. marginally talukas of LABA DI from the 1st 1881, to the

ALIBAG taluka with the exception of the portion known as Bagayat villages.
PEN taluka including Nagotna Peta.
ROHA taluka.
MANGAON taluka.
MAHAD taluka.
SUDHAGAD Mahal of the Bhore State.

1882, subject to the conditions given in the Notice d 14th June, 1881, under the signature of the Commis Customs, Opium and Abkari, published in the *Government Gazette.*

2. Tenders will be received for the whole or portion by talukas of the tract above described. tenders are to specify is explained in para. 2 of the mentioned above. Fresh tenders now called for sent to the Collector of Kolaba so as to reach hi before 12 o'clock noon of the 20th July, 1881. The posal of the tenders and the decision will be annou or before the 25th July, 1881, and communicated tenderers at the Collector's Office at Alibag, and posits will then be returned to the unsuccessful te on their application to the Collector.

3. In the second line of para. 3 of the first noti the words "four days" instead of the words "one also at the close of the 8th line in para 5, read instead of the "11th."

J. ELPHINSTO
Coll
Kolaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, July 11, 1881.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited

To be Registered under the Indian Companies' Act whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL Rs. 3,00,000 in 3,000 SHARES of Rs. 1
With Power to Increase.

Payment Rs. 10 per share on application and R share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of R share at intervals of not less than one month allotment takes place, the deposit-money to be in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares p advance.

Directors :
JAMES GREAVES, Esq. (Messrs. Greaves, C Co.)—Chairman.
EMIL SPINNER, Esq. (Messrs. E. Spinner & C
DARASHAW RUSTOMJEE, Esq.—Merchant.
FRANK CHALK, Esq. (Messrs. Chalk and W Solicitor.

Bankers :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitors :
Messrs. CHALK and WALKER, 17, Church Ga Bombay.

Secretaries, Managers and Agents:
Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 1, Forbes Bombay.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS of A CATION for SHARES may be obtained f Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Co

The Memorandum and Articles of Association seen at the Office of the Managers.

The above Company has been duly register Notice is hereby given that the Share List for will be CLOSED on the 19th Instant, and for the on the 26th Instant.

By Ord
GREAVES, COTTON &
Secretaries, Managers and A
Bombay, 1, Forbes Street, 12th July, 1881.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJE
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, A
GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOO
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROO
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

WE have had a very quiet day here in business generally, although not unusually so for the season of the year.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report a further advance in Government Securities. Four per cents. are quoted at 86½, and Fours-and-a-half at 91⅞, an advance of ⅛ and ⅜ respectively. The Sterling Loan is still quoted at 103⅝. Consols and French Rentes are unchanged at 101½ and Fcs. 120. Exchange on India is still quoted at 1-7½ for 60 days' sight bills. Rates of discount are as last quoted.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on the 13th instant show no change in the reserve of notes; the amount of Bills discounted has been decreased by £900,000; and Bullion is reduced by £200,000. The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities is published at 45 per cent., against 44 per cent. last week.

In the London General Produce markets there are no changes of any importance to notice, but those for Linseed and Rapeseed are reported to be rather quieter.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was strong, and the sales amounted to 15,000 bales, an unusually large quantity now-a-days. Even Surats are reported to be firm, and 1,000 bales were sold. What this excitement is owing to is at present uncertain—possibly to unfavourable accounts from America, but this is unlikely, inasmuch as L. M. Uplands, November and December shipment, is quoted at 5 31-32d. per lb., against 6 19-32d. for July-August shipment; and the spurt, such as it is, is probably owing to the falling off in the supplies of ready cotton, and some increase in the demand from the trade, as Manchester throughout the week has been very strong. Whatever the cause of the better feeling may be however, prices for Surats have advanced 1-16d. per lb. all round, and Mid. Uplands is quoted 1-8 higher at 6 9-16d. per lb.

The New York telegram of yesterday is not yet to hand, but that of the previous day (delayed in transmission) still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 3-8 cents. Futures for October shipment are two points up, being quoted at 10·46 per lb. The receipts at the U.S. ports compare with those of the two previous years as follows, viz.,

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Wednesday's Receipts ..	3,000	22,000	300
Previously this week ..	9,000	5,100	1,300
Total since 1st Sept. ..	5,651,100	4,871,900	4,421,100

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little doing to-day. The public telegrams confirm those of yesterday, quoting Bar Silver in London at 51d. per oz. Rates for sterling are in consequence firm at our quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic ...	1s. 7 17-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits,	3 " " ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " " ..	1s. 7 27-32d.	"
Francs,	3 " " ..	2·09½	

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at par to 1-16 premium, and 60 days' sight drafts at 99⅝.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm, and we quote Rs. 105½ to 105⅝ for Fours, and Rs. 112¾ to Rs. 112⅞ for Fours-and-a-half per cent.

SHARES.—The market is very firm, and prices generally still tend in favour of sellers.

COTTON.—The improvement reported in the Liverpool market has not caused much excitement here, but there has been somewhat more enquiry than of late, and prices may be generally quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher.

LINSEED and RAPESEED are in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 30½ to Rs. 31 per candy for White.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a moderate demand in the bazaar, and with continued favourable accounts of the crop prospects from up-country, we are likely to see more doing in the course of a few weeks.

FREIGHTS.—The market for Liverpool via Canal is firm at 40 per cent. per ton. The Speke Hall, which sails to-morrow, has filled up at 37-6d. per ton; but there is no more tonnage available at that figure. Two steamers are reported fixed for the U. K. or Marseilles for September-October loading at 35s. per ton, with commission and concessions to charterers. For shipment to Liverpool via Cape per Cypromene there is a steady demand at 37-6d. per ton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Antisana, 1,007 tons, Captain E. F. Tinnes, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pharos, 1,449 tons, Captain R. Joy arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (17th June), with the following cargo:—969 packages piece-goods, 335 bales twist, 499 cases brandy, 205 cases wine, 542 casks beer, 262 packages redlead, 96 cases tobacco, 10 cases butter, 36 boxes candles, 39 bundles shoves, 20 slabs tin, 1,750 bars and 497 plates iron, 1,214 bundles iron hoops, 50 cases brass, 1,066 tons coals, 219 pigs lead, 598 bundles iron sheets, 30 cases slates, 34 packages colors and paints, 50 kegs nails, 200 packages iron, 1,370 plates spelter, 10 packages lead washers, 5,000 nos bricks, 70 packages porter, 8 packages glassware, 10 packages varnish, 35 packages turpentine, 115 packages papers, 34 cases whiskey, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons Captain A. Symons, sailed yesterday for China with China Mail and cargo of 1,489½ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, Captain Birelo, and Mr. John May. For Galle.—Mr. P. L. Johnstone, Mr. T. A. Elliot, and Captain E. A. Belford. For Sydney.—Mr. James Tait.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Avoca (s)..........	Webber	Put back from sea.
	Pharos (s)	Joy..........	Liverpool, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination
15	Zambesi (s)........	Symons	China.

The Steamer Antisana, Ninnes, to Antwerp, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Henry Bolckow, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Culna, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Amanda, to Tuticorin and Colombo.
Steamer Khalif, to Port Said.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon (s)—4 casks white zinc paint, Ebraham Abdool Currim.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Gordon (s)—56 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 8 boxes clocks, Nowrojee Cursetjee; 8 cases plate glass, Alleebhoy Noorbhoy; 25 drums turpentine, Ebrahim Peerkhan; 4 bales corks, Sallay Mahamed Fazull; 75 kegs medicine other sorts, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 9 packages glassware, Cadurbhoy Currimbhoy; 13 bales wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Glendarnel—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rohilla (s)—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—560 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 180 cwts myrabolams, Valljee Natha.

Speke Hall (s)—10 bales rags, Nursee Khuttow; 172 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 55 bales wool, Bhazraj Nurpall; 30 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 63 bales cotton wast, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 108 bales cotton, Sir C. Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 200 bales cotton and 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6 bales wool and 960 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.

Clan Ranold (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 123½ cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 27 bales carpets, G. Hoosen; 300 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 430 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Vulubdass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—[illegible] bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 26 packages silk, P[illegible]ett and Co; 7½ cwts ivory, Ebrahim Passina; 84 cases tea, 300 bales cotton and 180 bales senna, The P. and O. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Indus (s)—1 bale carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—244½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Khalif (s)—55,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Gordon (s)—300 cwts horns, F. Sauquet and Co; 325 cwts wheat, Lalljee Shewjee; 41½ cwts mowra seed, L. Singer and Co.

Ossian (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co; 300 cwts horns, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus (s)—4 cases silk, Hajee Ally Babaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—5 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium, S. N. Talatee and Co; 27 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 26 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s)—13½ chests opium, Jusraz Chetram; 10 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 19 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushnajee 101 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 1 chest opium, E. Noordin and Co; 1 chest opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 109 chests opium, David Sasson and Co; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 20 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall 2 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 3½ chests opium, Ramsook Motilall; 1 chest opium, Sewbux Srikeson; 8¼ chests opium, Roognath Jugganath

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Belford, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Cartwright, Sub. Inspector, Army Educational Dept., on duty, from Poona.
Dugdale, Major, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Russell, Captain, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow
Keene, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Punjaub.

JULY 15.

Birch, Captain, 6th Bengal L. I., on leave, to Melbourne.
Belford, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Ceylon.
Dugdale, Major, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 8.

With the sanction of Govt., the services of the following officers were retained by Bgdr. Genl. T. G. Kennedy, C. B., late Comdg. Waziri Field Force, after the breaking up of that force on 18th May, to complete the reports of the expedition:—

Major J. Davidson, Bl. S. C., Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., from the 18th May to the 1st June.

Lieut. C. H. M. Smith, Bl. S. C., Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., from the 18th May to the 15th June.

Capt. C. H. Hamilton, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Umballa, and join A. Batty., B. Bgde., R. H. A., to which he has been appointed.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut. J. Mosse, 17th Foot, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, to join the 2nd Battn. of his regiment to which he has recently been removed.

The name of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer will be added to the list published in G. O. C. C. dated 25th Nov. 1879, page 677, as having been awarded the medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity of £5 on discharge (Horse Guards' Genl. order No. 124 of 1870, and Army Circulars clause 226, dated 1st Oct. 1879):—

Sergt. E. Richards, 88th Foot.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed:—

Southern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 4th March appointing Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, Rl. Engrs., to officiate as Field Engr., in addition to his duties as Adjt., from the 26th Oct. 1880, until relieved by Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, Rl. Engrs.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Fatehgarh Station order, dated 9th May appointing Capt. G. A. Lee, 68th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Major W. F. Dodsworth, proceeded on leave, no qualified officer being available.

2-2nd Foot.—Regtl. order, dated 3rd June appointing Lieut. H. B. Fowler, to officiate as Interpreter to the battalion, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st May, vice Pickard-Cambridge, appointed a probationer for the S. C., there being no fully qualified officer available.

18th Bl. C.—Regtl. order, dated 21st June appointing Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdrs., vice Neave, on furlough, consequent on the departure on leave of Major G. L. R. Richardson.

19th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated 4th June, making the following appointments with effect from the 1st May consequent on the departure on leave of Bt. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Biscoe:—

Bt.-Major G. M. Abbott, Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lieut. H. S. Massy, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Squdn. Comdr., vice Abbott.

Lieut. S. D. Gordon, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Bruce, on furlough.

Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Young, on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut. J. W. Dunlop, (L. Batty., 5th Bgde.) to the port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for six months, on private affairs.

Lieut. J. G. Turner, (Offg. Squdn. Officer, on probation 8th B. C), to Calcutta, from the 15th July to the 15th Jany. 1882, to study the native languages.

4th Battn. Rifle Bgde.—Capt W. H. M. Fitz Herbert, to port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1st Battn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. (late 1-6th Foot)—Lieut. F. G. R. Ostrehhan, (Wing Officer, on probation, 9th N. I.), from the 1st July to the 31st Oct. to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages.

2nd Battn. The East Surrey Regt. (late 70th Foot).—Capt. R. H. W. H. Harris, to the port of embarkation for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

Lieut. J. G. Hunter, (Offg. Wing Officer, on probation 36th N. L. I), to Calcutta, from the 1st July to the 30th Sept to study the native languages.

2nd Battn. the Scotch Rifles (Cameronian) (late 90th Foot).—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col) A. Cherry to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Dept.—Surg. R. Macrae. (Garrison Surgn. Chunar), to Kashmir and Northern India, from the 1st July to the 31st Dec. on private affairs, under rule 10 of the furlough regulations of 1875.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 13.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Turner, Mr. E., Actg. Sub.-Collr., Tinnevelly privilege leave for three months, from or after 1st Aug.

Stuart, Mr. A. J., Madras Civil Service, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Spedding, Mr. J. B., Madras Civil Service, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Spedding, Mr. John Brownrigg, to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Magte., Malabar, vice Mr. Crosthwaite, deceased.

Davies, Mr. James Acworth, to act as Under Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy. during the employment of Mr. Maclean on other duty, or until further orders, with effect from the 2nd inst.

Sewell, Mr. Robert, to be Special Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Malabar, in succession to Mr. Spedding, but to continue on the special Archæological duty on which he is now engaged.

Hewetson, Mr. John, to be Asst. to the Collr. Dist. Magte. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Davies, Mr. J.A., Actg. Under-Secy. to Govt. in the Depts. under the Chief Secy., assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 2nd July.

Horsfall, Mr. T. M., Madras Civil Service, has been permitted by the Most Hon. the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Baudry, Mr. Gustave Edward, to act as Asst. Supt. of Police, Madura, during the employment of Mr. W. W. Goodrich on other duty, or until further orders.

Handley, Mr. J. W., First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 1st July.

Powell, Mr. E. B., Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the Office of Govt. Pleader on the forenoon of the 5th July.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

McNally, Surgn. C. J. M. D., Asst. Physician, Genl. Hospital, and acting Professor Hygiene, Materia Medica, and Practical Pharmacy, Medical College, privilege leave for two months and ten days, from 23rd July.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rees, Mr. J. D., Actg. Sub-Collr., North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, on the forenoon of the 6th July.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Morrison, the Revd. J. D., M.A., to be an Asst. Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, from the 30th June.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Cardozo, Mr. H. O. C., Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, 2nd Class, to act as Depy. Supt., Revenue Survey, 1st Class, during the absence of Mr. F. C. Puckle on furlough or until further orders, with effect from the 18th June.

McWatters, Mr. G., Actg. Collr. and Dist. Mag. of Malabar, resumed charged of the district from Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, the Actg. Collr., on the forenoon, on the 2nd inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating appointment is made:—Bird, Mr. W. L. Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, to officiate as Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, with effect from date of assuming charge of the Tanjore Division, during the absence of Mr. Hughes on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

OOTACAMUND, July 7th 1881.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval.—

GENERAL LIST, CAVALRY.

Warner, Captain William Bannatyne, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the 1st July 1881.

The following extract from a Military despatch from the Most Hon. the Secy of State for India, is published—Despatch No 36, dated 9th June 1821.—Roberts, Major Genl. Sir F. S.—"I have to inform your Govt. that H. My. has been pleased to approve of Major Genl. Sir F. S. Roberts, V. C., G. C. B., R. A., being placed on the Staff of the Army in India with the local rank of Lieut. Genl., with a view to his Comdg. the troops in the Madras Presidency."

The furlough (p. a.) granted to Surgn.-Major Martin, I. M. D. in medical charge of the 14th Regt. N. I., is cancelled, at his own request.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe.—

Cowie, Maj. D., S.C., Asst. Supt., Mysore Revenue Survey, arrived at Bombay on the 27th June.

Beauchamp, Sub-Conductor J., Comts. Dept., is granted furlough (mc.) out of India for one year and ninety days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s pproval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Gaitskell, Lieut. Henry Frederick Vardon, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C., to be Capt. from the 7th July.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

421—Payne and G.—Cassirao Baba Saheb Holkar and others vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
425—Craigie L. and O.—Motilal Sewlal vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.
426—Ardesir and H.—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs C. A. Turner—R. M. Sayani.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

658-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. T. and L. and R. V. Hearn—Part heard.
489-80—In person—Maneckjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhun and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Jaitharam Savakram.
275-80—Hore, C. and B.—Abdool Rahiman Isaack vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Essa.

For further direction.

432-76—In person—(A pauper) Jewan Padman vs Khaluckdina Khulfanbhoy—Ardeshir and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Hussonbhoy bin Syedna &c., vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jassawala—Payne and G. Part heard.
359-80—Pestonjee K.—Bachoobai and others vs Cooverbai and others—Shapurjee and T.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGE.

MAPLETON—SWAN—July 11th, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Edward Arthur Mapleton, M.B., Surgeon, Army Medical Department, to Annie R., daughter of the late J. Swan, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

THE Government, and the peoples, of India have a very immediate interest in the result of the great Parliamentary struggle going on at home. The most cursory perusal of the Irish Land Bill suggests similarities in tenures and in recent legislation in India which are highly instructive, as indicating the tendency of administrations to run in grooves, and to prescribe identical remedies for evils which have a certain family likeness, although occurring in places so widely distant as Ireland and India. In both we have an increasing population which threatens to swamp the country; and in both the urgent question is how to provide adequately for the mouths to be fed. The situation of the one offers unusual facilities for the emigration of the surplus hands to a land where they are easily absorbed; but far more remain behind to cause anxiety, and to intensify the evils with which the country is afflicted. In the other emigration, although not neglected, is not even a palliative of the evil. In both migration is spoken of as a remedial measure of great value; and in both there is the practical difficulty that the land is occupied, and that the congested districts can only be relieved by removing the surplus population *en masse*, which is practically impossible. And even if possible, the difficulty would be only staved off for a few years, and would be sure to recur. The want of diversified employment in different industries has forced the people upon the land in extraordinary numbers; and an equal division of estates among children has fostered an excessive subdivision which has been fatal to the accumulation of capital. In both countries the peasant farmers are wretchedly poor; in both they are steeped in debt; in both they are discontented, and perhaps disloyal. It is not for them to weigh the motives of Government, or to discern the tendencies of remedial legislation; it is enough for them that they are starving, and that they are left to perish with the cry that the gods are hard to reconcile. Multiplying in incredible numbers upon the land, they are actuated with a blind land hunger which has become a hereditary instinct as their only chance of obtaining food; while with no capital to renovate their farms, they are compelled to pursue such a system of rotation, and such a manner of tillage, as is consistent with leaving them something to live upon. The tillage is bad and unscientific, of course, but it would be difficult to introduce and practice a better under such conditions. Improvements are not to be thought of; but the difference of situation, and of climate, has produced two opposite demands as a panacea for all evils. Give us water! cries the Indian; give us drains! shouts the Irish. In the one case irrigation is the great cure, in the other it is drainage. In both there is the burning question of rent—the Irish tenant paying a rack-rent to a grasping or needy landlord, and the Indian ryot paying a rack-rent in Oudh and in Bengal, while in Bombay and in Madras the rack-renting is exercised by an enlightened Government, who out of pure philanthropy will not suffer anyone to oppress and bleed the people but itself. Here a high assessment, collected from a thoughtless and improvident people with rigid punctuality, has driven them wholesale into the hands of money-lenders. This useful body of men has done remarkable service to Government, for they have paid the rents of defaulters—and the whole people are defaulters—with exemplary punctuality. They schemed for the ryot, and paid his rent: failing which, he would have been evicted without remorse. But there are bad sheep in every flock, and for the deficiencies of a few the whole are subjected to a cruel and oppressive law. The ryotwari settlement is in fact a rack-renting settlement, for the money-lender and the Government share the rack-rent between them. It is the old tale of the absentee landlord and the middlemen of Ireland. It is no use for Government to defend itself by saying, "we are moderate, but our partners are scoundrels," and there is still less excuse for inciting the tenants not to pay their debts by giving them every facility to escape from their obligations, and by breeding strife and ill-feeling between the people and their supporters. What is the consequence? The ryots do not know where to turn; and if a bad season were to occur just now, we should have an agrarian revolution, not because the money-lenders lend money at high interest, but because they will not lend them money at all. The first requisite and condition of peace and prosperity with a people who have nothing is that they should be enabled to subsist on the promise of future labour. It would be an impossible task for a Government to undertake this duty, and it is better left to a class who make it their particular study, and who in return demand such a rate of profit as will compensate them for their trouble, and which, taken as a whole and allowing for the losses, is not so much above the rate of average profits in other pursuits.

The remedies proposed in the Irish Land Bill for afflicted Ireland are much the same as the remedies proposed, and which are in operation, in India. Here it was a comparatively simple process to enact laws in favour of the ryot, for the popular sentiment that the villagers had a communal right to the land of their villages had not been destroyed, notwithstanding the efforts of a century to create a proprietary body of landlords in Bengal and Oudh. The people were tenacious of their customs, and the landlords were slow to comprehend the extent of the rights which the word landlord connotes in the English sense. Gradually its full meaning dawned upon them, and competition took the place of customary rents, and eviction for non-payment of rent became the unhappy rule. With a thin population there would be neither competition nor eviction, for these follow as necessary consequences of a disproportion between the land and the numbers requiring to live by the land. But the sharp contrast between the English and Indian way of regarding the landlord's right became manifest in the determination of the villagers to refuse payment of the landlord's demands, and the legislature stepped in to classify the villagers, andto declare that all who had held uninterruptedly for twelve years at the same rent should be a privileged class not liable to enhancement of rent, except by the decision of a Rent Court; all below were placed at the mercy of their landlords, but if they were allowed to remain undisturbed for twelve years the right would accrue to them also. Obviously the landlord's efforts are directed to prevent the accrual of such rights, and as the rent can only be raised by the decision of a Rent Court, suits are brought by the hundred to raise rents, and often the ryots are compelled to change fields so that the right to remain undisturbed never accrues. It is hard to kick against the pricks, and so the villagers have found to their cost in this unequal contest; and the aid of the legislature is again invoked to place fetters upon the action of the landlords. The probable result, no doubt, will be measures based upon the ancient communal idea of agricultural property. The landlord will be reduced from his position of an active agent in forcing up rents to the passive condition of an annuitant on the rent-roll, which will be settled by Government officers for long periods of time, and his right to eject defaulters will be dependant upon the reasons for default. If it is due to bad seasons and generally to circumstances over which the defaulter has no control, the right to eject will not accrue, and the landlord will have to suffer the loss. Such is the impending revolution in the status of landlord and tenant in those parts of India where the pressure of the population upon the soil is forcing attention to agrarian questions, and such is the proposal which the Bombay Government might lay to heart, and act upon, by taking the beam out of its own eye, and by repealing the clause which absolutely confiscates a ryot's holding on his default in paying the tax—a clause which might be creditable to a council of savages, but is discreditable to a Christian Government.

The proposed remedies in the Irish Land Bill do not go so far as the proposal of the Indian Famine Commission and of the officers of the Gangetic provinces, but it is apparent that the ideas which pervade the Bill are similar to those which influence legislation in India. It is affirmed that the land hunger in Ireland has a natural and hereditary origin, springing as it does from an archaic condition of things when the land of Ireland was held by village communities. The superposition of landlords is traceable to the English conquest and occupation, and ideas which seem perfectly natural in England are therefore alien and uncongenial to the social polity of Ireland. The English occupation has never been so thorough and penetrating as to eradicate Irish customs and practices, and the Irish landlord has until lately only been a person living in England and drawing an income from Ireland. The development of the country by its railroads has tended to the settlement of landlords upon their estates, and the exhibition of landlord's rights, competition rents, and ejectment at pleasure has brought about the present deadlock, which the legislature is obliged to remove by measures based upon Irish ideas of agricultural property, which are in fact universal ideas, England being about the only exception. The right to remain undisturbed is therefore secured to the tenant, provided he pays a rent; and that this rent should be fair and should not be capriciously or too frequently raised is the aim of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, without which it would be incomplete. True to healthy traditions, Mr. Gladstone allows full scope to parties to settle their own rents; but if they do not agree the tenant can apply to the Court to settle the rent. It is only the privileged occupant in India of twelve years' standing who can resist the landlord's claim to enhance rent. Mr. Gladstone's proposal is in this respect in advance of Indian practice; but if the tenant is to be protected there is no reason why he should not be protected if he has held for less than twelve years. That term was originally introduced because, when there was no Act for the protection of the tenant, he resisted the landlord's demands, on the ground of prescription, and this was proved under the Limitation Act then in force, by proving twelve years of undisturbed occupancy. Things have changed since then, but the right of landlords to desolate families who have not held for that period is still allowed as an unquestionable principle of landlord morality. Indian experience has proved that the action of Rent Courts is more in favour of landlords than of tenants, and that this mode of arriving at a fair rent is too cumbersome and too costly for the average tenant. Perhaps Ireland might have a better experience; but if it fails the remedy will be the remedy which is proposed for India: that the Government shall every thirty years fix the rent to be paid, just as it fixes the land tax in Bombay. We trust it will not come to this, for our experience of the Bombay system of assessment is not so happy that we can recommend it as a specific for the rent question. We have just been happily rid of the last of the illustrious race of survey officers, whose sole aim appears to have been to grab as much for the Government, and leave as little to the ryot, as he possibly could. He has been rewarded with a Star; but as a parting gift he has spoken his mind about the ignorance, incapacity, and inefficiency of the assistant collectors in a way which has troubled the gentle bosom of Government. But this is excusable in a man who at the end of his career finds his system discredited, his plans broken down, the people in revolt, and the Secretary of State coldly critical and emphatically condemning. We trust that the fate of landlords will not be handed over to Settlement Departments. Different remedies are required for different conditions; and although we condemn bad landlords, we conceive that the condition of Ireland requires the presence of good landlords, men who advance their capital freely and judiciously for the benefit of their estates. In a country which is threatened with so much competition a man and a spade are not strong enough to battle with the natural advantages of other countries. Ireland has advantages of its own, and these might be utilised and fostered by capital. The landlord must supply that capital; his position is not that of a mere annuitant upon the soil, not merely a greedy mouth to be fed, but a power to do good. He is peculiarly a trustee for the nation, and bound to use his property for its benefit; and in the measure which Mr. Gladstone has introduced we recognise an effort to oblige them to fulfil their duties, although it is only a negative effort to prevent them doing harm. No one who compares the Irish and Indian remedies for the protection of tenants will fail to be struck with their similarity, and any dispassionate and unprejudiced person will conclude that the remedies which Englishmen apply to Indian affairs, in which they are only interested in doing good, are those which are intentionally fair and good, and that as the Irish measure follows the same lines, it must be fair and good also.

THE series of rose-coloured telegrams from Bulgaria continues. We have heard that a majority of the new Assembly consists of "partisans" of Prince Alexander, and that the Assembly as a whole has voted the changes demanded by their Prince by acclamation; and now we learn that the Prince of Bulgaria, not to be outdone in generosity has issued a proclamation in which he assures his faithful subjects that they will be allowed once a year to have something to say as to the amount of money they are to subscribe for his seven years' experiment as a "Saviour of Society." Prince Alexander has broken the oath he took, "reluctantly," as his apologists are fain to say; he has subverted the constitution to which he owes his connection with Bulgaria at all; and the "changes he demanded" amounted to a request that his subjects would set him free to rule as he pleases for a term of seven years. When we heard that he had secured a majority in the new Assembly, we hazarded the conjecture that it would be found that the Prince's partisans would prefer the liberties of their country to the aggrandisement of a German princeling; but the news that follows shows that Prince Alexander's partisans are really his sworn allies. Fortunately the papers to hand by the mail explain how this marvellous result has been achieved. His Highness made a tour through his dominions, met with an enthusiastic reception everywhere, and was presented with numerous addresses everywhere declaring that the people "accepted his conditions," yearned, in fact, to be his slaves. The enthusiastic reception was got up by the Russian Commissioners whom the Prince appointed to "supervise" the elections; and the addresses the Prince brought with him. We all know how it has been done; and can read in the precedents that have been followed with such admirable fidelity the fate of this last perjury on a great scale. Constitutionalism in Bulgaria has been stifled for the moment, not by Prince Alexander—whom the Bulgarians could easily have converted, or got rid of—but by his powerful backer. But it is only for the moment.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 14.

As I was sitting in my chamber at the club and thinking on a subject for my next letter, I heard a loud cheerful voice enquiring whether the Philosopher was at home. I immediately recollected that it was my good friend Colonel Hero, and that I had promised to go with him on the water to see the Regatta, in case it proved a good evening. The Colonel put me in mind of my promise, but told me that if I was speculating on what nonsense I should write, he would take a chair and wait till I had done. The colonel is fond of his joke; but his humour creates him no enemies, for he says nothing with sourness, and in this respect differs from Mrs. Blast. This colonel is now in his forty-sixth year; cheerful, gay, and hearty; plays at lawn-tennis, at which game he is sure to beat the young men; and at badminton the young women love to have him as a partner, as his temper is always jovial. I must not omit to mention that Colonel Hero does all his military duties with great ability. When we arrived at the riverside, which is exquisitely pleasant at this time of the year, the colonel was immediately surrounded by all his fair friends. When I considered the fragrancy of the air, the lovely green of the grass and trees, the beauty of the women who were in the balcony, I could not but look upon the place as a kind of Mahometan paradise. The colonel told me it put him in mind of the river at some other spot, and I heard him say something to his companion about it being pleasant at moonlight, and I think he here fetched a sigh; but the conversation was interrupted by the first race. We were told that a stalwart man from Guzerat would win it, but the victory lay with the boat stroked by Le Quesne, who, we were told, was professionally connected with water. The second race created much excitement, as both boats came to the river house side by side. Suddenly something happened to one of the boats which made the women laugh, and the race was won by Martin by a length. It was somebody, they said, caught a crab, which was a strange fish to catch in a river. The next race was the one which created most excitement in the gallery. Christopher's boat was leading. When near the winning post Pickwood, who, the boating men told me, judged his time most cleverly, put on a spurt, and won. The last heat was between Pickwood and Le Quesne, and was won easily by the former. As we were going from the river my old friend said there was no kind of exercise which he would so recommend to his readers of both sexes as this of rowing, as there is none which so much conduces to health and is every way accommodated to the body. For my own part, I could wish that several men and women would lay out that time which they employ in talking about their neighbours in this method of exercise. It might conduce very much to evaporate the spleen which makes them disagreeable to the public.

My friend Colonel Hero, when we were walking home to the club, told me that he had a great mind to see the new comedy with me, assuring me at the same time that he had not been at a play these ten years. "The last I saw," said Colonel Hero, "was 'She Stoops to Conquer,' with Buckstone as Tony; and in truth it is a good English comedy. Amidst the mortifying circumstances attendant upon growing old it is something to have seen 'She Stoops to Conquer' in its glory." My old friend then began to discourse of the days when his youthful pulse used to be stirred by "Green Bushes" at the Adelphi, and the pit used to be the best place for enjoying a piece. He then proceeded to enquire of me what this "New Men and Old Acres" was like; and I told him I had not seen it, but that it was a comedy much talked of at home, and his favourite Buckstone used to act a good part in it. The colonel then asked me to dine with him at the club on Tuesday night. After a neat little dinner and one bottle of excellent claret, I conveyed the colonel to the play-house, and we seated ourselves in the stalls. As soon as the house was full my old friend stood up and looked about him with that pleasure which a mind seasoned with humanity naturally feels in itself at the sight of a multitude of people who seem pleased with one another and partake of the same entertainment. The colonel was very pleased to see the pit filled with soldiers, for, he says, no one knows good acting better than the British soldier, and no one has a more genuine relish for such exhibitions. When he sat down he asked me to read the play-bill, as the colonel is a little diffident as to showing that he cannot read without spectacles. I then read him the cast, which was as follows:—

NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES.

Act I.—The Library of Cleve Abbey.
Act II.—Exterior of the Ruins of Cleve Abbey, with croquet-lawn adjoining.
Act III.—Drawing-room at the Seat of the Bunters, Beaumanor Park.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Marmaduke Vavasour, Esq.	..(Of Cleve Abbey)..	Lieutenant-Colonel Twynam.
Samuel Brown	..(A Liverpool merchant) ..	..Lieutenant-Colonel Pottinger.
Bertie Fitz-Urse ..	......	Mr. Hunter.
Mr. Bunter	..(A self-made man)..	Captain Melliss.
Berthold Blasanbalg	..(A mining agent & financier)..	..Mr. Hart.
Secker..	......	Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour.
Gantry ..	..(Butler at Cleve Abbey) ..	..The Hon'ble R. Baillie Hamilton.
Turbit ..	..(Clk. of the Works).	Mr. Inglefield.
Montmorency	..(Sevt. to Bunter) ..	The Hon'ble R. Baillie Hamilton.
Telegraph Messenger	......	
Lady Matilda Vavasour	......	Mrs. Wake.
Lilian Vavasour ..	......	Mrs. Smyth.
Mrs. Bunter.. ..	......	Mrs. Moore.
Fanny Bunter ..	......	Mrs. Forrest.
Mrs. Brill ..	..(Housekeeper at Cleve Abbey)	...Mrs. Speke.

When the curtain drew up the colonel was much pleased at the scene "The library in Cleve Abbey," but a staring portrait did annoy him. He was quickly much interested in the fate of the Vavasours, the owners of the estate, who are much pressed for money and are on the point of ruin. When old Vavasour was ready to face ruin, but does not know how to break the evil news to his wife, the colonel whispered to me, "A fine old English gentleman, Sir. By Gad, Sir, one very seldom sees a fine old English gentleman on the stage or off it in the present day." This part dwelt so much upon my friend's imagination that at the close of the piece he said to me, "This is one of the best bits of acting I have ever seen, Sir." The colonel was also much pleased at the grace and courage displayed by Lady Vavasour, when she, on hearing that the mortgagee is a Liverpool merchant, remarks: "In trade? Persons of that class are always open to social influences. We must invite him here at once." The colonel smiled and said to me, "These women have ready wit." The grace, the vivacity, the perfect intonation of Lilian, Lady Vavasour's daughter, impressed my old friend greatly. It is difficult to say whether her joyous parts were outdone by her plaintive ones, both being so good. There is no giving an account how she told Sam Brown to preserve the relics of her old home, even the lame peacock with one eye. The colonel whispered to me with a more than ordinary vehemence, "She touches the poetry and humour of the character with nicety." The part of Sam Brown pleased my old friend. The talk about ledgers and dock warrants wearied him a little; but this, he said, was the fault of the author—the actor threw over the part an air of nobleness; he looked and moved like a thorough gentleman whom every one must respect and admire. The pretty love scenes between Brown and Lilian, and Fanny Bunter and Bertie, made the colonel grow more than ordinarily serious, and he took occasion to moralize (in his way) upon the evils of growing old. "But pray, Sir," said the colonel, after the tedious scene between Lady Vavasour and Brown in which he tells her his prospects in life, "you that are a critic, is this play according to your dramatic rules, as you call them, should your people in a comedy be always having long dialogues? Ought not there to be more action?" The fourth act unluckily began before I had time to give the old gentleman an answer. He then renewed his attention, and was much amused at the scene between Mrs. Bunter and Bunter in which the latter reads out the family pedigree. Bunter, the colonel said, had provoked from him as much laughter as Buckstone had, and the actor would make his mark even in London. From time to time he fell a-praising the lady who took the part of Mrs. Bunter. He said she shewed much good nature in taking it, and much skill in winning the applause of the audience for Mrs. Bunter, in spite of her vulgarity. He also was pleased with Fanny, Mrs. Bunter's sentimental daughter, and with her lover Bertie, who, he says, played a difficult part well, and will some day make a good actor. The representation of Berthold Blasanbalg was so clever that it had a great influence on my old friend. "The rascal, the rascal!" he whispered to me; and he was quite delighted when he was outwitted by Sam Brown and the lawyers. "And let me tell you," he said, "I like the lawyer in whiskers as well as any of them, though he speaks but little." The colonel was also amused at seeing in a strange land a six-foot footman in gorgeous livery. "A strapping young fellow," said he, "fit for any lady's coach." When the curtain dropped the audience gave a loud clap, to which Colonel Hero added, "On my word, a very fine bit of acting." The colonel went out fully satisfied with his entertainment, and I was highly pleased for my own part with the performance of the excellent piece. When I reached the club I was told by Mr. Gossip as a state secret that the Governor and all the actors and actresses were going to have supper with the Chief. My old friend said he thought it very good of the Chief to entertain those who had done so much to entertain the public. There are two people the good colonel does not like—Mr. Gossip and Mrs. Blast.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

ATTENTION has during the past week been repeatedly drawn to various military matters by independent members of both Houses, but without eliciting much information from Government. One small bit of explanation was given by Mr. Childers which sets at rest the question of infantry majors. It appears that they are to be mounted on the line of march, but are to command their companies on parades dismounted. In short, they will be on the same footing as captains and brevet majors. Thus the new scheme merely gives one fresh title, and abolishes another, viz., that of second lieutenant. The great topic of the moment is the "Revised Memorandum" of the War Office, which, as I said in my last letter, contains little that has not been previously unofficially made known through the *Times*. Moreover, this memorandum will in many respects be qualified by the wording of the warrant itself. Consequently even now no one feels quite sure of his position. I have noticed one or two special points, to which I propose to allude. Promotion on 1st July will be by present regiments (subject to the return of officers compulsorily retired) and for the next seven years in making promotions consideration will be given to the positions held by officers in those regiments. The result of this arrangement will be that thirty-three purchase captains will be passed over in favour of non-purchase captains, frequently in the same territorial regiment. Again, lieutenants above the lower rates of pay will, on exchanging from one regiment to another, be placed above the lieutenants on the lower rates of pay. The result will be that, while nominally abolishing the two grades, the rank of subaltern will be practically retained. An officer employed before the enemy will be retained till the termination of hostilities, even if he has passed the limit of fifty-five years. This applies to colonels and lieutenant-colonels. It remains to be seen how it will work. To me it seems that it will be apt to work an injustice to a junior officer, especially the second lieutenant-colonel, and to throw the whole system out of gear. An officer will be allowed to count as employment service as Equerry to the Prince of Wales or the Sovereign if below the rank of major-general; also time spent as Governor of a Colony. I can hardly think that riding by the side of the Queen's carriage, attending the Prince of Wales to Ascot, or governing an island like Heliogoland, will give much military experience. In fact, these regulations are simply framed for a favoured few, especially officers of Artillery and Engineers. Similarly, the clause by which seven years' regimental duty, or four years' staff duty, entitles a major to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy is most unjust to regimental officers. A major thus promoted is eligible to be brought back into a regiment; and it cannot be contended that a major who has passed four years as such in a regiment is not better qualified to command a battalion than one who has spent that time in an office. Yet seven years' regimental and four years' staff service are supposed to afford equal practical experience. A general officer connected with the War Office said to me last night that though *esprit de corps* was being slain, a new *esprit de corps* would soon spring up, and that the reorganization had become absolutely necessary, for matters could not stand as they were. He might urge the same plea, with regard to the first part of his remark, for cutting down all the trees in Kensington gardens. As to a change being indispensable I admit it; but I contend that the change is of a bad description, and is not reform. Every one is very sore at the loss of regimental individuality, and the compulsory union of regiments which have nothing in common. In short, notwithstanding their professions, the authorities have been very successful in treading on the largest possible number of corns. The Duke of Cambridge, to judge from two guarded after-dinner speeches which I have lately heard him deliver, does not give his unfeigned admiration to the new scheme, but he very sensibly recommends officers to make the best of it.

I last night dined at the sixth triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Prince Teck, Sir H. Keppel, Lord Strathnairn, Sir Frederick Roberts, and many other distinguished persons. The asylum, we were informed, was in a satisfactory condition, except that more funds were wanted. There are now sixty inmates, all over fifty years of age, each receiving, besides furnished apartments and coals, a money allowance of 7s. a week. There is room in the building for ten more widows as soon as the money is forthcoming. The Prince of Wales, who looked very well, though he has become quite bald at the top of his head and extremely stout, paid a well-deserved compliment to Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar for the interest he had taken in the institution. He also thanked General E. Burnaby for having got up the military tournament, the profits of which are to go to the Cambridge Asylum. A list of subscriptions at the dinner was read out, the total amount collected being £2,485. Among the donors were the Prince of Wales £105, the Duke of Cambridge £25, Colonel Goldsworthy £20, and an anonymous benefactor £1,000. The latter I discovered by accident was Major-General E. Burnaby. This institution fully deserves cordial support, and I hope that not only will application be made for permission to make donations out of canteen profits, but that the profits of regimental and garrison theatricals should be devoted to the same purpose.

The Prince of Wales has gone in hotly for soldiering, and last Sunday, in his capacity and uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, His Royal Highness led the Blues to church at Windsor. Lord Strathnairn was also present, in the uniform of Colonel of the regiment. The Blues being largely recruited in Scotland, contain a large preponderance of Presbyterians. The sight of two Field Marshals, therefore, taking about a quadron of dismounted cavalry to church was a noticeable one.

I have just had placed in my hands an account of the lecture this day at the U. S. Institution on the training of German officers. It is highly interesting, and I shall say something about it in my next letter. To-day I shall confine myself to mentioning that German regimental officers have six or seven hours work a day. Some of our young gentlemen would hardly appreciate so much toil, but they would soon take to it if efficiency and zeal were rewarded.

A man of the name of Richardson, nearly blind, was brought up at the police court the other day for attempting suicide. He said he had been in the charge at Balaklava, and had been discharged after twelve years' service. He had been in several hospitals for his eyes without benefit, and having no pension or means of livelihood, was weary of his life. I hope this case will be enquired into, for whether the man is respectable or not, his case will do a great deal of harm to recruiting.

About 50,000 volunteers will pass before the Queen at Windsor to-morrow fortnight. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar is to command a corps d'armée, and it is reported that a brigade will be placed under the orders of the Prince of Wales.—rather a small command for a Field Marshal.

I am sorry to say that some men of the Guards have lately been disgracing their uniform by disorderly and violent conduct in the streets. There is, however, this to be said for the Guards, that they are exposed to strong temptations, being generally able to get as much—and more—free liquor than they can swallow.

I am happy to say that on the recommendation of Sir Frederick Roberts, John McIntosh, David Grey, Peter McGillivey, Peter Greene, John Dennis, and Charles Hoddech, 92nd Highlanders, have been granted distinguished-service medals for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Kandahar. By the way, there is a story afloat that the 92nd, indignant at the loss of their individuality, intend to ask to be disbanded! *Si non e vero, e ben trovato.*

THE BANGALORE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 10.

THE absence of rain is giving us continued anxiety; every one is complaining; the tanks are fast drying-up, and if nothing else, we shall have to endure a water-famine. The murrain among cattle which I referred to in a former letter seems to have become serious, for buffaloes are now being slaughtered for consumption instead of bullocks. As every one is aware, buffalo meat is neither so palatable nor wholesome as the other. I wonder that the authorities do not see fit to adopt measure, to stay the disease prevalent. Even racing men are grumbling at the want of rain. The course is in any thing but a fit condition for racing, and in consequence there has not been that hard training which should take place now that the races are only a week off. Mild work is all that is doing. Yet the course is very numerously attended every morning, and any number of watches are put into use. But to what purpose? The gallops which take place before a large number of time-keepers are nothing to what the various horses really can do. The only horse that I have seen doing what may be called a fair trial was The Earl, with Blackburn up. This jock quite astonished the lookers-on, doing a certain distance, I am told, in time that has never been equalled on this course. The Earl is bound to win something for his owner. The Raja of Paikpara's Maid of Orleans is spoken of as likely to astonish some people at the forthcoming races, but when she has such a horse as Ecarté to meet, my own opinion and that of a good many others is that she will be beaten. Cozens has a famous horse in Epilogue, and it will be strange if he does not pull off most of the events he is entered for. However, all this is guess-work. We shall see on Thursday how matters will end.

The Clara Stanley Opera Troupe is becoming more and more popular every day. H. H. the Maharaja gave his patronage to the company the other night, when La Fille de Madame Angot was performed. There was a very large attendance. And here it may not be out of place to notice a somewhat amusing occurrence. Mr. Brown, the hotel-keeper, in whose rooms the company performs, usually has a "bar" in the theatre, where all sorts of refreshments are to be had. Strange to say, there was no "bar" open on the night in question, though there were about fifty military and other officers who wanted a B. and S. The billiard-room was besieged by a thirsty host, but there only one bottle of Exshaw's could be had. Not all the commands, entreaties, or oaths could get a servant who rejoices in the name of "liquor-butler" to furnish more, and the disappointed army of peggers had to come back to the second act, unrefreshed and disappointed, vowing vengeance against Mr. Brown. Mr. B. can, however, afford to be independent, as he is the only hotel-keeper in the place, and his splendid Assembly Rooms are the only ones to be had. It astonishes me that in such a large place as Bangalore this should be the case. Grand hotels like the one in Trafalgar Square, "in the very centre of London," would never pay anywhere in India, but small ones, and restaurants, would, I am sure, pay handsomely here. Bangalore has nothing of this sort. It is true we have some "Confectionary Rooms" to resort to; but the "rooms" consist of one room about six feet square, where nothing but a stale bun, or something of that sort, can be had. Now, if we had an "Apollo Bunder Tiffin Room," it would be something. But no one here has the enterprise to do the needful.

The officers of the gallant 4th N. I., lately returned from Afghanistan, give a ball at the Cubbon next Wednesday night. The decorations and other arrangements are being carried out by European *artistes*. This will be the first of the season. The Maharaja's Fancy-dress Ball is to take place at the Durbar Hall in the Public Buildings, a magnificent pile of offices, but thoroughly unsuited to a dance. The 1st M. L. C. have another on the *tapis*, I believe; and if report speaks true, the R. H. A. and 67th officers will also delight the *élite* of the station with two others. Sir James Gordon is not likely to go in for much gaiety after the news of Miss Gordon's death.

It is stated that next month the officers and employés of the Mysore State Railway will treat the public to a splendid ball. The line has been laid to within four miles of Mysore. Some little difficulty is found with the building of the bridge over the Cauvery at Seringapatam, but this will soon be overcome. The Executive Engineer, Mr. H. W. Clift, has been ordered to survey the country in the Tumkur direction, as the Government purposes to lay a line to that city also. Another of the engineers, Mr. Rigg, has been transferred to Burma. Some improvements have been made along the line already opened. A refreshment room has been opened at Closepett, and the various station-houses have been, or will be shortly, improved. Colonel Le Messurier, the Engineer-in-Chief, is indefatigable at his work, and it is solely owing to his energy that the Mysore State Railway up to date has been so successfully planned and worked. The carriages are very nice ones, and are much more comfortable than the Madras Railway's. The disputes and quarrels which are constantly occurring between Europeans and natives on the latter railway will be here avoided, as there are special carriages attached to every train solely for the use of Europeans. On the whole, it is the general opinion that in a year or two the Mysore State Railway will be thoroughly finished and put on a secure basis, which will ensure its future success.

South India is about to lose one of its ablest educational men. I refer to Dr. Pope, the Principal of the Bishop Cotton's College here. Dr. Pope has made his mark as a linguist; if I am rightly informed, he is master of no less than eighteen or twenty languages. Many of his former pupils now hold high positions in all branches of the public services, while his own sons have secured situations of high trust and responsibility. The principalship of the college will thus become vacant; the post is worth six or seven hundred a month. The ritualistically inclined will miss the Doctor.

The uncertainty of the law is proverbial. This has lately been exemplified here. Tumkur and its suburbs have long been noted for dacoits and dacoities, and it is reported, with what truth I cannot say, that these vagabonds commit their depredations without the slightest interference on the part of the police. The leaders (known to be such, but who have never been taken or seen in the act) appear in open court daily, and go about their various businesses during the day without any fear. As far as I can make out, nine of these cool customers were arrested some fifteen or eighteen months ago on a charge of dacoity, and tried. The Tumkur Magistrate committed them to the sessions, and the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the whole gang to transportation for life. On appeal to the Chief Court, Mr. Sandford quashed the Sessions Judge's sentence, and discharged the prisoners. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at all this, especially as the committing Magistrate and the Sessions Judge are known to be men of great legal knowledge and ability, while Mr. Thumboo Chetty, the latter, has long been looked upon as a sound lawyer in the bargain. But Mr. Sandford, the Chief Judge, took none of this into count; looking at the evidence he was convinced that the men were not guilty, and they were acquitted. It speaks very badly for the police and the authorities concerned that these dacoits were kept in jail for over a year without being brought to trial.

What is to become of the Mysore Volunteers? They are supposed to number about 50 men, and form No. 5 Company of the Bangalore Volunteers. Now that the state of things has altered, it is curious to know what is to become of the Mysore Company. A gentleman at Mysore informs me that the company turns out regularly for drill once a week—four men and two officers!

There was a grand review before the Maharaja the other morning. H. H. appeared mounted on a beautiful white Arab, accompanied by his Commander-in-Chief. There was one accident, but no injuries were sustained. General Payn, who is famous for his "sham fights," is, I hear, about to order a great mock fight shortly.

P. S.—The Maharaja of Mysore has just presented a second prize of Rs. 1,000 to the Race Club. The race is for all English and Colonial horses. H. H. is a great admirer of horse-racing and horses, having no less than ninety animals in his own stables.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE following table shows the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1881-82:—

	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
LATEST MONTH.			
Estimate..................	47,00,000	24,22,000	71,22,000
Actual.....................	66,04,183	21,45,838	87,50,021
Better than Estimate	19,04,183		16,28,021
Worse than Estimate....	..	2,76,162	..
FOUR SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM & THREE MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate..................	1,88,00,000	61,45,000	2,49,45,000
Actual.....................	2,48,25,508	41,81,788	2,90,07,296
Better than Estimate	60,25,508		40,62,296
Worse than Estimate	..	19,63,212	..

THE IMPRISONED MAHARAJ AND HIS DEVOTEES.

THE *Bombay Samachar* has received information that an action for damages against Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for wrongful imprisonment, is contemplated. Legal advice has been obtained, and the paper understands that it is in favour of such an action being filed in the local High Court.

Another bit of news the *Samachar* gives is that the petition submitted to the Viceroy on behalf of the Maharaj by his solicitors, Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, resulted in an interim order to release the Maharaj on bail, pending consideration and decision of the petition.

The same paper hears that a meeting of the commercial population of Bombay has been convened by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy to express general sympathy with the Vaishnav community on the calamity that has befallen them.

A correspondent of the *Samachar* paper, writing from Rajkote, states that on hearing the sentence pronounced against the Maharaj, his counsel begged the court to make an order that the Maharaj should be offered the necessary facilities to take his meals in gaol in accordance with the usage of his creed and religious belief, and that the court replied that it could give no such order, adding that the Maharaj ought to have considered all the hardship of his situation when he committed the crime of which he was convicted. The same writer adds that on hearing the sentence the vakils of the first-class and other States of Kattywar waited on the Political Agent to appeal against it, but they were peremptorily told not to interfere with the process of law and justice. It is reported that the Chiefs and people of Kattywar are greatly mortified at the situation of the Maharaj.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

A COMET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 15.

A comet was seen here last night at 8-15 : position due north at an angle of about thirty degrees, the tail, which was scarcely discernible, pointing in the direction of the east ; the nucleus was faintly visible to the naked eye, having the hazy appearance of a partially obscured star, but with an ordinary telescope it was very faintly seen.

SIR JAMES GORDON.

Sir James Gordon proceeds to England on three months' leave at the end of the month.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

Reports from the Kudur district announce that in consequence of the failure of rain, not more than half the usual crops are expected. At Shimoga there have been heavy rains.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The clauses Nos. 25 and 26 of the Irish Land Bill have passed the House of Commons in Committee. After the signature had been attached to the latter clause, Mr. Gladstone strongly denounced the tactics of the extreme Home Rulers, which he stated, in his opinion, degraded the House..

NATIONAL FETES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 15.

The National Fêtes held to-day have been observed throughout France with great enthusiasm.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, JULY 14.

The French emissaries at Tripoli have been arrested.

The Porte has explained that the reinforcements sent to Tripoli were despatched purely for administrative meaures.

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, JULY 13.

The Prince of Bulgaria has issued a proclamation respecting the reforms in the public service. The Assembly will annually decide the Budget, and all international questions will be settled by that body.

* THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, and the Kaiser-i-Hind for Calcutta at 10 o'clock on the evening of the 11th.

*** This information has been delayed owing to the interruption on the cable, and eventually had to be forwarded *viâ* London and Teheran.**

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Polluce, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 15th inst.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	86¼
4½ do. do.	91¾
3 ,, Consols for account	101¼
5 ,, French Rentes	120
Bar Silver	51

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£14,000,000,	Unchanged.
Bills Discounted	£20,200,000,	Dec. £900,000
Bullion	£26,700,000,	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45 per cent.

Departures—Flamsted and Florence.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FRIDAY, JULY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 14.

At 10 p. m.	80·1 Farht.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

At 6 a.m.	79·6
,, 10 a.m.	83·6
,, 2 p.m.	82·9
,, 4 p.m.	83·1

SIMLA is after all to have its Town Hall building, the Alliance Bank having lent the Municipality the necessary funds.

A SECRETARY for agriculture and commerce would, the Lahore paper considers, find plenty to do in the Punjab, and would repay his cost a thousand times over. But, as usual, there is a dead donkey in the way.

SOME time ago the steamship Khalifat, while proceeding up the river Tigris, was attacked by Arabs. The Commander, Captain Clements, was wounded by a bullet in the arm ; but in spite of this, he remained at the helm, while the crew sought refuge below decks ; and he steered the steamer to a place of safety. But for his courage, the steamer would have run ashore, and all on board, no doubt, would have been murdered. Captain Clements has lately received for his bravery a silver medal from the Board of Trade.

WITH regard to the fortunes of Abdul Rahman and Ayoub Khan, a correspondent who has great means of judging the relative strength of parties in Afghanistan writes to the *Pioneer* to this effect :—The agents we employ to procure information about affairs in Afghanistan are a good deal influenced by a feeling that Yakoob is an ill-used man, and that his brother, the young Sirdar, who defeated the English at Maiwand, has a better right and chance to succeed him as Amir of Kabul than the outsider Abdul Rahman. Yet Abdul Rahman's strength, the correspondent goes on to say, lies in the fact that he is trusted by the common people ; and the villagers now form the real strength of Afghanistan, not the Sirdars. "Hence Abdul Rahman's strength, though he has scarcely a Sirdar with him. The people are tired of Barakzai Sirdars."

THE question of tolls to be levied in the Khyber has now been decided by the Government of India, and the following rates will in future be charged on traffic :—For camel-loads of grain, pulse, salt, and wood, one rupee ; for all other camel-loads, two rupees. In the same way, for a mule or pony load of either of the four commodities specially named, ten annas ; otherwise, one rupee four annas ; and for a bullock or donkey load, five annas, or ten annas. A separate toll will be levied upon led horses, cattle, and all travellers, inasmuch as they receive protection in the same manner as merchandise. The tolls will be levied at Jamrud ; but as a further precaution, and to ensure the payment of the dues by all availing themselves of the protection afforded by the new arrangements, the darogha will, as a rule, proceed to Shadi Bagyar, about a mile inside the pass, and there collect the tickets which will have been given over night at Jamrud to the men travelling in charge of the goods. The toll will be taken in British coinage, or its equivalent in Kabuli rupees ; it being understood that the rates laid down represent British money.

LAST year the average number of visitors daily to the Lahore Museum was over 725. Mr. Kipling, the Curator, writes :—"The attendance on holidays is steadily increasing. Most strangers who come to Lahore on business, and the pilgrims who pass through, regard the museum as the lion of the town." Mr. Kipling adds that many of the strangers do not look very intelligently at the objects of interest they see. Many, we are told, touch the threshold as they enter, as if it were a temple, and some of the elder people reverently salaam the things they admire, muttering "Maharaja!" Still there can be no doubt that even these simple folk can hardly pass through the rooms without learning something ; while the more intelligent, of whom the number is large, are certain gainers. The additions to the museum during the last year include the most varied articles of interest. The late Mr. Shaw's collection from Eastern Turkestan has been bought very cheaply, for Rs. 551 ; and a set of electro-type fac-similes from the Hildescheim collection—"splendid examples of Roman workmanship"—together with other fac-similes of ancient goldsmiths' art, of Saracenic, Persian, Venetian, and Italian work, have been presented by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. Mr. Kipling observes in his report that the museum is sadly deficient in skins and stuffed specimens of the mammalia, and asks "the many sportsmen of India" for their help.

WRITING on the subject of "French Fashions," the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—The fashion of wearing real flowers in every conceivable position has assumed in this capital the proportions of a mania. The tendency is commendable, for what more beautiful contrast to a costume of the prevailing ivory hue can be imagined than a rich bouquet of crimson rosebuds surrounded by their natural lovely foliage? Hats, fans, parasols are heavy with bunches of tastefully selected flowers, the latest fashion being to choose some graceful, and, if possible, little known species, with which to surprise and charm the observer. It is needless to say that we are almost daily treated to some new discovery in the way of colour, displaying as much ingenuity in the name given as in the choice of the tint itself. Thus the hues known as "rouge du roi," "lava," "vieux mur," "terre d'Afrique," "sand-colour," and "fez," together with the many prevalent "nuances" of "ivory" and orange, afford ample scope for selection by fair wearers, be they blondes, brunettes, auburn-haired, or endowed with golden tresses. I may add that the fashion of shading such articles as fans and parasols with the tints displayed in the costume still obtains ; and one of the prettiest toilettes at Longchamps the other day, all grey from bonnet to shoes, was enhanced by a large deep parasol, the silk of which was finely shaded from black at the edges through dark and light grey to white at the top. As the seaside and country season is now upon us, attention is diverted from the elaborate and often gaudy toilettes suitable for Paris to the simpler, if equally ingenious and artistic, costumes requisite for the *bains de mer* or the Pyrenees. For these such light materials as batiste, surah, and tussore still hold their own, lending themselves to every conceivable combination of style and *façon*. As regards head-gear, taste seems equally divided between the tiniest of bonnets and the hugest of beplumed hats, though, with the prospect of several months of blinding sun, the balance is likely to turn in favour of the latter style, of which, perhaps, the stately Mousquetaire hat, profusely ornamented with flowing ostrich feathers, is the most effective illustration. Before closing these remarks, I must mention the dress worn by a handsome widow-bride at whose wedding I "assisted" this week. This striking toilette—indescribable in detail by any but a practised hand—was composed of ivory satin, the skirt, flounces, and train being trimmed with old lace, falling in thick profusion over the rich material of the dress. This charming attire, completed by a tiny, close-fitting bonnet of natural wild flowers and plain pearl ornaments, produced an effect that an artist would have been pleased to reproduce. I will terminate by offering a piece of advice which now, more than ever, applies to the followers of Paris fashions—"Be original, and be picturesque."

EDWARD TRICKETT, ex-champion sculler of the world, with his companion, Harry Kelley, after staying but a few hours in New York after their arrival from England, proceeded direct to Saratoga. Here they met with a warm welcome from Mr. John Reed, the well-known turf speculator, under whose auspices Trickett has visited America. The Australian wasted no time in getting to work, and each day went to practice on Saratoga Lake. On June 16 he met with an accident, which, as nearly as possible, terminated his career. He had gone out for a row in one of the boats which he brought from England, and when some distance from shore he suddenly fell overboard into the water. It is believed that he missed a stroke with one scull, and so capsized. At the spot where the disaster occurred the water was very deep, and there was no help at hand. Trickett sank at once, and though a number of people immediately put off to his rescue, he had gone down for a second time ere they reached the spot. He was hauled out of the water just as he was apparently at the last gasp. Restoratives were quickly applied, and after a while Trickett came round. He felt very ill from the immersion, and it was some days before he thoroughly recovered. It is curious that a man so much on the water should not have learned to swim.

OF the Channel Tunnel project and the *Times'* criticisms upon it, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks :—"Sir Edward Watkin has unfolded a prospect of the completion of the Channel Tunnel in five years, and the possibility fills the *Times* with alarm. The silver streak is in danger. The security of our insular position is threatened, and Printing-house-square has been perturbed by horrible visions of a foreign invasion. When the tunnel is completed, a force of some thousands of men—"secretly concentrated in one of the Channel ports and suddenly landed on the coast of Kent—might seize the English end of the tunnel and entrench themselves there." What the English navy would be doing in the meantime does not appear, nor is any explanation afforded us how "some thousands" of soldiers are to be moved so "secretly and suddenly" as to make a descent upon our shores, not only before a declaration of war, but before we innocent islanders even dreamed of the existence of hostile intentions on the part of our neighbours. The marvel increases when we learn that in addition to the thousands landed in Kent a "disposable army very far in excess" of all the troops we could muster to repel an invader is to be waiting at the French end of the tunnel in readiness to be carried across in three days to English soil. The *Times* seems to have extraordinary notions of the rapidity with which an immense army, with all its material, can be conveyed by rail. "A few hours might be enough ; a few days certainly would." Surely this is the exaggeration of the panicmonger. Apart altogether from the hope which every one must entertain that an invasion of England is about the very last enterprise which France would undertake, we may surely assume with confidence that the danger of such a bandit swoop upon our shores, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, is too remote, not to say impossible, a contingency to deserve a moment's consideration compared with the great and immediate advantages of a through railway between France and England. Even if we fully contemplated a war with France in the year 1890, that would offer no substantial reason for not proceeding with the construction of the tunnel. It is difficult to pierce the bed of the Channel ; it would be the easiest thing in the world to flood the tunnel or to block it effectively within five minutes of a declaration of war. The moment the French Ambassador received his papers, a mine could be fired which would render invasion impossible at all events from beneath the Channel."

The *Pesti Naplo* prints an interesting account of a visit to M. Kossuth at Baraccone, in Piedmont. The illustrious exile has recently suffered a painful bereavement by the death there a few weeks ago of his faithful friend and constant companion General Ihasz. In spite of his advanced years, he still retains in a high degree his extraordinary powers of work, and on bright days can even read without spectacles, although he is obliged to give up the mountain climbing which was, till a few years ago, his principal, almost his only relaxation. He leads a most retired life, visits nobody, and is not very accessible to visitors. The correspondent remarks that he makes an exception in favour of Americans, to whom he is always "at home," and as Baraccone is not far from Turin such visits are not infrequent. He is at present engaged on the third volume of his "Memoirs," beyond which he has determined not to continue the work. He is particularly anxious not to compromise persons who played a conspicuous part in the "emigration," but who are now decided opponents of the "Party of Independence" with which his name is associated. Pointing to his secretaire, he said : "I have materials there for twenty volumes, but must exercise discretion towards the living. I shall not take these papers with me into the tomb. I leave them to my sons, to deal with them as they think best." Still, he would gladly write a fourth volume giving an account of the events of 1856, but fears that his failing strength would not permit him to carry it out. As his means do not now enable him to keep up his villa at Baraccone as well as his quarters at Turin, he has resolved upon giving up the former, and the correspondent suggests that it would be a graceful act on the part of the Hungarian nation to purchase the villa and present it to him. The editor of the *Pesti Naplo* observes that, considering the ex-Governor's justifiable sensitiveness, such a delicate matter should not be much talked about, but speedily and discreetly carried out.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMSHIP.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Avoca, Captain Webber, bound for China, left the harbour yesterday morning. While sailing between the main and outer lightships, at about eight o'clock, the captain discovered smoke issuing from the main mast, which is of iron, and hollow, and communicates with the hold. He immediately put back, signalling that the ship was on fire. The Avoca, on being run into shallow water, was anchored, and prompt assistance was rendered, water being pumped into the vessel until the lower hold was full. The fire was completely extinguished by eleven o'clock. The Avoca carried about 1,400 tons of cotton and twist, &c., but very little damage was done to the cargo, and that chiefly by the water. The fire is supposed to be due to spontaneous combustion in the cargo. Fortunately the Avoca has remarkably good water-tight bulk-heads in excellent condition ; consequently the captain of the vessel was able to have the hold in which the fire existed filled with water without any damage being done in the fore and after-holds. Whilst the water was being pumped into the main hold men were engaged in taking out cargo ; so that little difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the fire. The damaged goods having been discharged, the vessel was to leave for China this (Saturday) morning.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	41 70	42 71	38 19	41 44
14 Thursday	0 19	..	..	
15 Friday	..	0 20	0 24	0 16
Total	41 89	42 91	38 43	41 60
July 15, 1880	37 62	39 25	32 69	35 92

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(15th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·522	86·0	WSW	11	0.00
Surat	·653	83·6	W	18	0·28
Bombay	·750	83·6	WSW	23	0·15
Ratnagiri	·819	81·8	SSW fresh	..	0·39
Karwar	·870	82·1	W fresh	..	0·10
Mangalore	·910	81·4	W	3	0·04
Calicut	·936	72·6	NNE	4	0·23
Cochin	·953	78·0	W	3	1·19
Masulipatam	·718	93·0	W	..	0·00
Madras	·804	91·5	W	9	0·05
Negapatam	·819	92·5	W	9	0·00

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th July 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·718
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	519
Fall of Rain*	0·19
Total fall during month	26·20
,, ,, year	41·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

INSTALLATION OF THE THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN.

ON Wednesday last took place the installation of the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, who, though not yet legally of age, has been allowed by Government to assume full authority over his State, in consequence of the very favourable reports that have been received of his character and attainments. There were present at the ceremony Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mathew, Mr. A. S. Strip, &c. Major Nutt, as representative of the Political Agent, arrived at the Durbar Hall at 7 a.m., and was received by H. H. the Thakore Saheb and Azum Haridas Veharidas. On his arrival a salute of 11 guns was fired, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played "God Save the Queen." On the Thakore Saheb's ascending the *gadee* a salute of nine guns was fired, during which Mr. Haridas handed the State key and the Durbar seal in an embroidered bag to the Thakore Saheb.

Major Nutt then addressed the Thakore Saheb in English, on behalf of the Political Agent, as follows :—

THAKORE SAHEB,—I regret that I am unable to be present at Wadhwan for the purpose of personally congratulating you on the assumption of full authority over your State. I have, however, requested Major Nutt to represent me on the occasion, and to convey to you my cordial wishes for your success in the discharge of the responsibilities which you are about to undertake. Since the death of your grandfather in July, 1875, the administration of your State, in consequence of your tender age, has been conducted by officers selected by Government, who have acted in subordination to the Political authorities of the province. The administration has, as I think you will cheerfully own, been a success. The State Karbhari, Mr. Haridas Veharidas, has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of myself and my predecessor. He has fostered the revenues, behaved with judicious liberality as regards public works, has encouraged agricultural improvements, and has now handed you over the State in a prosperous condition and with a well-filled treasury. The administration of justice has been much improved, and your State has derived additional importance in consequence of the construction of the Bhaunagar Gondal Railway and its junction with the B. B. and C. I. in the immediate vicinity of your capital. The education of yourself and your younger brother has been carefully attended to. You have both been brought up at the Rajkumar College, and since you left that institution you have made an extended tour through Hindustan, and have since your return been associated with Mr. Haridas in the administration of your State. The British Government has done its part during the past ; the future is now very much in your hands. I trust you will redeem the promise of your youth, and that you will rule your State wisely and well ; so that you may gain the affection of your subjects, and may retain the esteem of those who have the pleasure of knowing you, and who have watched the development of your character with friendly solicitude. You are not legally of age until the end of January next, but Government have been pleased to anticipate that event by some months and have accorded you full powers, in consequence of the very favourable reports they have received of your character and attainments. I will conclude by again expressing my earnest hope that you will devote yourself heart and soul to the duties on which you have now entered, and that your administration may be a long and successful one.

Major Nutt then spoke as follows :—Having now delivered to you, Thakore Saheb Dajiraj, the Political Agent's encouraging address, every sentence of which will, I trust, remain impressed upon your mind, you will perhaps permit me to add my hearty congratulations on the happy event of this most important day in your life. A future of the greatest usefulness is before you, and may you be guided aright in all your undertakings. You have secured the services of Mr. Gunpatrao Narayen Laud as your Karbhari. He is a gentleman who has won the good opinion of many high officials, and will, it is to be hoped, justify his selection. You will doubtless accord to him a judicious amount of support in all measures calculated to benefit your State. At the same time, it is proper to remember that the principal responsibility in connection with all State affairs will rest with you. Had this installation taken place at a more convenient season, many absent friends would have been gathered round you to-day ; but I feel sure, Thakore Saheb, that they are thinking of you now, and wishing you health, happiness, and success, as we all do. You have informed me that in commemoration of this day you intend to erect a commodious rest house for travellers in close proximity to the railway station ; that you also intend to build a library in this place and a Sanskrit pathshala ; and further, that you wish to provide a gymnasium for the Grassia School in Wadhwan Civil Station. It will be a pleasing duty to communicate these matters to the Political Agent ; and I can only trust that a career, as Ruler, so favourably begun may long continue.

Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskeji, deputy assistant to the Political Agent, read translations of the above address in Guzarati. His Highness the Thakore Saheb replied, in English, as follows :—

MAJOR NUTT,—Combined with the natural pleasure I must necessarily experience in assuming the full authority of my ancestors, there rises in my heart a sense of the deep obligations I am under to those whose care and abilities have so long watched over the welfare of myself and my State. I feel that I am about to enter on a new phase of my life, and I am deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities now devolving upon me. I know that on me, and me alone, must rest the ultimate welfare of the State ; but I shall endeavour to do my duty to the best of my abilities, and I do not fear the result. I trust that the burden which would otherwise fall upon me may be relieved to some extent by the assistance of my Karbhari, Mr. Gunpatrao Laud, who, I am very gratified to hear, has so high a reputation. At the same time, I take this opportunity of expressing my own high opinion of the merits of Mr. Haridas Veharidas, who has for so many years managed Wadhwan during my minority, and of giving utterance to a fervent hope that his career in other spheres of usefulness may be as fortunate as it has been here. I hope you will convey to the Political Agent and to the Bombay Government my sincere thanks for the favour done me in anticipating my majority ; and I am sure you will accept the same personally for the kindness and consideration which have always characterized alike your private and official intercourse with myself. It shall be my endeavour hereafter always to do my utmost to merit the favour of the Government, and to secure the welfare of my subjects ; and with these ends in view, and with God's blessing, I trust that my efforts will be crowned with success.

The Guzarati translation of this address was read by Mr. Munsukram Surajram, Bombay Agent to the Thakore Saheb. H. H. having shaken hands with the European ladies and gentlemen present, sat with Major Nutt on the dais, and Mr. Dulpatram Dayabhai Poet addressed the assemblage at some length in Guzarati ; after which the Thakore Saheb distributed uttar, gulab pan, and flowers to the European gentlemen. Mr. Gunputrao made a similar distribution to the native officials. During the distribution some of the pupils of the Wadhwan Girls' School sang some verses specially composed for the occasion. Cheers, called for by Major Nutt, were then given for the Thakore Saheb, Kumarshri Kalubha Saheb, and Azum Haridas Veharidas. The foundation stone of the Majiraj Dhurmsalla was afterwards laid by Mrs. Nutt.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON, 1881-82.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your contemporary's paper of to-day a letter signed "Denbigh Newton," in which he in a self-laudatory strain, under ten headings, attempts to prove to the theatre-going public that he is pre-eminently "the man for Galway," or rather Bombay. Under para 9 he says that, having been in last season's company, he knows the drawbacks and shortcomings of that management, and how to avoid them. I also was a member of that company, and know that one of the management's shortcomings was their leniency towards Mr. D. N. and others on more than one occasion. The other paras. are not worth mentioning or criticizing, as they only bear on the personal attractions and qualifications of Mr. D. N., given of himself by himself. In para. 7 he says, in italics, "I am in the country." Let him stay there. *I'm in town*, and so are two or three others quite as qualified, and perhaps more so than Mr. Denbigh Newton.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

INDIAN ARMY PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of letters have lately appeared in your columns on the above subject ; but there are one or two points which you will perhaps permit me to offer a few remarks upon, as they are of most serious importance. To begin with, I would remind some of your correspondents that no Staff Corps officer can be compulsorily retired, no matter from what branch of the service he may have joined that corps, and it cannot but do great harm in the present state of the question, if even a shadow of doubt is allowed to attach to this point. Any attempt to bring in compulsory retirement should be at once and most strenuously resisted. I would therefore urge all who have not yet done so to join the Staff Corps Fund, which, under certain circumstances, might be compelled to resume the discarded title of "Defence" Fund.

If the scale of pensions mentioned by "A Bengal Officer" is the one which Government means to adopt, it needs very little demonstration to prove that it is bound to fail as entirely as the existing code. In the first place, as your correspondent "Nil Desperandum" very sensibly puts it, the whole thing turns chiefly on the point, what can one venture to retire upon? Let this question be answered by the hundreds of officers who have lately been to England on long leave. I take it few will tell you it *can* be done on less than £600 a year. Of course we none of us need to be reminded that it can be done on much less ; but to do so involves an amount of struggling against poverty which few would voluntarily accept in exchange for the comfort of a well-paid Indian career, with all its drawbacks. On these grounds, therefore, I say that the proposed rules will fail as do the existing ones, in that they place the only pensions which are at all worth having at the end of an officer's career. Yet in the face of this, people wonder that there is such a stagnation of promotion ; not the promotion of rank, *that* goes merrily on with the mere efflux of time—not that, but the promotion to positions of command compatible with the increased rank. Would it not be against human nature to suppose that without some exceedingly rare circumstances of compulsion any man would voluntarily accept £300 or £400 a year to-day, when by waiting on (upon excellent pay) for a very few more years he could claim double that sum! This leads up to another point worth noticing in the proposed rules. It is notorious that the existing ones are very faulty in that the other increments of pension occur at far too short intervals—*i. e.*, of four years. The result is that as each pension becomes claimable it is certainly rejected, owing to the next one being close at hand. How very much more, then, must this apply to the proposed rules, when the interval between each pension (save the last) is only *three* years. Then look at the financial aspect of the proposed rules. They throw on the tax-payers the charge for the final pension of £750 (the only one which, as a rule, would be claimed) fully three years earlier on each life than do the existing rules.

This alone is enough to condemn them until more economical plans have been tried and found of no use. "Nil Desperandum" says that nobody has yet hit on some "happy thought" by which a really all-round good retirement scheme could be devised ; one which would free the army of its swarms of field officers, and at the same time be capable of weeding out all seniors and juniors alike, whose removal would be advantageous to themselves and to the State. Permit me, therefore, to draw your attention to a scheme which came out a few years ago, and at the time made no slight stir and was not unfavourably viewed by Government. A year after its first publication it was modified in the manner I shall hereafter explain, but the orginal scheme was, I think, the best, and was as follows. Pensions were to be given according to rank and were to be claimable at any moment after the attainment of that rank, all leave counting as service—or to speak more correctly, all leave obtained was thrown out of consideration—it really having no effect one way or another on the financial aspect of the question. For a captain the pension proposed was £150, for a major £500, and for a lieutenant-colonel £600 a year. These pensions were for all the service (Indian) generally ; but for those officers who can claim colonel's allowances after 38 years' service or after 12 years' service in the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel special extra pensions were proposed on a very liberal scale—as far as I remember, they were £800 to colonels of 4 years' standing and under, £900 from 4 years' standing to 8 years, and after that £1,000 a year. These extra pensions to be kept open for only 3 years ; after which time an officer must serve on the full time for his off-reckonings, or be content to take the then regulation pension of his rank *or length of service*: for there was to be no compulsion; men were to be allowed to retain their present rules if they preferred them ; but in the face of such liberal offers, who would? It was, moreover, clearly shown that not only could Government afford to give these liberal terms, but that it would actually be a very great pecuniary gainer by so doing. It looks unlikely at the first glance, but the principle is so simple when you look into it, that the wonder is it never struck any one before. Briefly stated, it is this. You let, say, Major A retire on such pension as shall, combined with the pay you have to give to the successor to his vacancy, be no more than you would have to give to Major A had he not elected to retire. On this principle the above sums are found to be available for majors and lieutenant-colonels, whilst for captains a very much larger sum is available but not granted, as these are not the men you should try to get rid of. A moment's reflection will show that under no circumstances whatever is it possible for Government to lose by such an arrangement. You merely divide a certain sum of money between A and B, which at present you are bound to give entirely to A, if he chooses to have it. It is not one of those points on which there is the least necessity for the aid of an actuary. I would point out the enormous profit Government would eventually make by thus discounting its present liabilities as to pensions. For instance, on each major who retired on £500 a year Government would gain £250 a year after what would have been his 38th year of service. *Here* of course an actuary is needed to determine what the probable amount of such gains would be in the aggregate ; but *cui bono*? Why waste time and money in such an enquiry, when it is abundantly evident that whatever the exact sums might be, they could not fail to be very large. The modification above referred to consists in paying pensions in rupees. The idea, doubtless, is sound and would be very advantageous to the State ; but I question its being popular with the service, and for a retirement scheme to be successful this is a *sine quâ non*. I think that the proposals above given really suit the circumstances down to the ground. The rules are simply personified, and they seem to be adaptable to all individuals, and thus to be free of that flaw in all schemes which are adapted to only one class of officers. The awkward leave question is settled in the simplest manner possible—*i. e.*, by being cast aside as practically of no consequence financially. As for the fear of such rules creating a stampede out of the service, whereby Government would lose its best and most experienced officers—never fear ; your ambitious officer would then find his opportunity to come up to the top ; your best men would stay ; and, bear in mind, *best* does not always mean *oldest*. It seems to me that the above scheme is one worth pushing ; it certainly bears a strong stamp upon it of

COMMON SENSE.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana, Cricket, 2-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Avoca (s), put back from sea ; Pharos (s). Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Zambesi (s), to China.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—There will be a game this afternoon, beginning at 2-30, weather permitting. As this is the first game of the season, it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Members are particularly requested to be as punctual as possible, in order that sides may be properly arranged.

RAINFALL AT PALI.—The return of rainfall registered at Pali up to the 12th July is 14·8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Claudius, Ossian, Calder, and Pharos entered, and Anthisana left the dock yesterday.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—We hear from Ahmedabad, under date July 13, that continuous rain was falling there.

SECUNDERABAD.—The weather is on the whole most satisfactory. The rainfall to date (12th) is 9·12 inches. The temperature has not risen above 84.°

AURANGABAD.—Up to the 12th instant the total fall of rain at this station was 10·20 inches ; about one-third of the average. The station is healthy.

NIZAM'S P. W. D.—Mr. B. Fitch, Executive Engineer, is compelled to proceed to Europe on sick leave for six months. This gentleman, who has been at Aurangabad for nearly seven years, will probably not return.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—At about 9 o'clock on Thursday night, the Government coal barge No. 24, in charge of tindal Shaik Ismail Sulleman, drifted against the police hulk Elphinstone, and in the collision the figure-head of the hulk was carried away.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ramlall Doorgapursad, a servant in the employ of Maneelal Dheerai, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry coral ornaments, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING NATIVE POLICEMEN.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Imaum, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting and resisting three native constables of police in the execution of their duty. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOSAWUL.—A correspondent writes under date 14th July :—The cholera in the native town is greatly on the decrease since the recent showers of rain. A shooting match between the G. I. P. R. and Berar Volunteers is to come off to-morrow ; the day's proceedings to terminate with a ball.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mahadao Cassinath was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of thirteen tarpaulins, valued at Rs. 150, the property of two persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BERARS STANDING MEDICAL BOARD.—The Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., has been appointed President of the Medical Board when "military officers serving in Berar may have occasion to obtain leave or furlough on medical certificate." The members of the board are to be commissioned medical officers.

BERAR CROP PROSPECTS.—A correspondent writes :—There is now an agreeable break in the weather. Sowing for the khariff crops has been completed. The cotton crops in the highlands are about two inches high, and prospects, so far, are very favourable indeed. Every nulla has water in it ; the *maidans* look beautifully green.

AHMEDNUGGUR, 8TH JULY.—There have been three cases of cholera in the town. Rain still falls, but only in slight showers. Doctor Mackenzie has left for Europe. Major Greig, R. A., Commandant of the Battery, has also gone on furlough. Captain Ferrer, R. A., is officiating commandant. Captain Claremont, of the 29th Foot, commands the station.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—At the special meeting of the Town Council held yesterday afternoon there were present, Dr. Cook, chairman, Capt. Henry Morland, Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, R. N. Khote, and R. M. Sayani. After revising the Council's review of the annual reports for 1880 of the heads of departments, the meeting separated.

SECUNDERABAD GYMKHANA.—The cricket-match H. M's. 2-24th *versus* the Gymkhana was played last week. The latter scored 110, and the former 113 with 7 wickets to go down. Mr. Watts, of the P. W. D., scored 43, and Lieutenant Anderson, R. A., 24 for the Gymkhana ; while for the 2-24th Major Caldwell scored 24, not out. Mr. Watts belongs to the Berar Cricket Club.

DEOLALI, 12TH JULY.—The weather is most disagreeable from a constant drizzling of rain. The Byculla School children had a concert last week under the direction of the head-master, Mr. Walters, and it went off very well. The children enjoy the change, and will benefit by it. There are very few cases in the hospital, chiefly local complaints ; otherwise the youngsters are most healthy.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Shamshaw Akoongar and Tokta Goja Hoosoonbhai were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by travelling without a tickets from Ahmedabad to Grant-road Station by a passenger train on the 14th instant. They were fined Rs. 7 each, or in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—In the month of April last the "total earnings" amounted to Rs. 51,275, against Rs. 30,106 for the same month last year, thus exhibiting an "increase of Rs. 21,169, or 4,209 tons.' The important "increases" are Rs. 6,814 in seeds, Rs. 3,620 in grain and pulses, Rs. 2,960 in salt, Rs. 1,895 in tobacco, Rs. 1,212 in piece-goods, and in betelnuts Rs. 1,055. The "decreases" are very small; the greatest is in wines and spirits, Rs. 493, or 56 tons.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Wittulwady on view of the body of Malloo Sigwan, a labourer, aged forty-five years. Deceased, it appears, was very much addicted to drink and greatly involved in debt. On the evening previous, during the absence of his wife, he hanged himself by the neck to the beam of the roof of a room on the ground-floor of a chawl at Wittulwady. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself."

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—Ebrahim Feroze, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on two separate charges, one of theft of a copper pot and embroidered cap, the property of Kummur Ally Mahomed, and the other of having in his possession a silver chain and a copper pot, valued Rs. 7, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and further to receive ten lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BERAR.—The total number of deaths during the month of March was 4,336, against 8,131 births. The deaths, we find, are steadily increasing, which the Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., attributes to "seasonal causes." The deaths were from fever 2,564 (more than one-half of the total deaths) ; bowel complaints, 618 ; small-pox, 33 ; suicides, 9 ; accidental, 48 ; snake-bites, 14 ; wounding, 2 ; and "other causes," 1,048. The death-rate is 24 per 1,000 (according to the census of 1867), against 20·4 in the corresponding month of last year. Akola has the highest death-rate, *viz.*, 1,009 ; and then Amraotee 912.

CASKS OF LIQUOR FLOATING IN THE HARBOUR.—Three barrels of country-liquor were picked up on Thursday at Pilot bunder, Colaba, by some calassees, and another barrel was recovered by some milk-sellers living in the same locality. These barrels were found floating near the shore. The Customs Preventive Officer doing duty there has taken charge of the barrels, which are said to be the property of one Dorabjee Nowrojee. Another barrel, said to contain gin, was washed ashore on Thursday last at the Battery, Breach Candy, and taken possession of by Battery Sergeant Williams, who has communicated with the Port Officer regarding the matter.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The case of Mr. Henry Davy *versus* Jehangeer Byramjee, in which the defendant stands charged with defamation, was proceeded with yesterday. The evidence of Mrs. Hunt was taken by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in Church Gate-street, Fort, in the presence and hearing of the defendant. Mr. Walker appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Framjee Pattuck for the defence. Mrs. Hunt stated that she received the letter (exhibit A) through the post on the 15th June last, but she could not say in whose handwriting it was. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to this day (Saturday).

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—Major G. B. Farrington, M.S.C., second in command 1st Cavalry H.C., at Bolarum, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel from 9th ultimo, and proceeds on two years' furlough. Captain Maltby, Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry H.C., returned from "transport duty" in Afghanistan, and joined his corps at Ellichpore last month. Colonel Dun, M.S.C., Commandant, 6th Infantry H.C., at Aurangabad, has gone on furlough to Europe for 6 months, and will, not return to India, as he retires from the service (after 38 years) on the 9th December next. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Justice, M.S.C., the second in command (the 2nd senior "second in command") of the six Infantry Corps, will probably be appointed permanent commandant of his regiment.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, the charge of kidnapping and receiving stolen property preferred against Buldave Pittamber, a Purdasee in the employ of Sir Munguldass Nathoobai, by another Purdasee, named Boreesing Ravutsing, was called on for hearing. Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister, instructed by Mr. Moreshwar Narayen Ovallkar, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Koparkar, pleader, for the defence. The accused stands charged with having kidnapped the complainant's sister, named Nahnee, a girl about twelve years of age, from Goolall-wady, where complainant resided. It is alleged that he concealed her, and took possession of ornaments, value Rs. 505, that the girl had on her person. The complainant is a native of Jodhpur, and with his sisters and brother, came to Bombay about a month ago. A few days after complainant's arrival here his youngest sister, Nahnee (the girl in question), was missing. Upon enquiry and by the assistance of the detective police the girl was discovered to be in the quarters of the accused on Sir Munguldass Nathoobai's premises in the Girgaum Back-road. Consequently an information was laid before Mr. P. Ryan, and a warrant obtained for his arrest on the above charges. Raddah Kissun, a Purdasee tailor, Rajaram Bapoojee, a police naique of the Bombay Detective Establishment, Goolall, woman, a portion of whose ornaments the girl Nahnee had on her person when she was missed by the complainant, and Inspector Ralph, who executed the Magistrate's warrant in this case, and who had also recovered sundry gold and silver ornaments found in the possession of the accused, were examined ; after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 21st instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL, MALABAR HILL.

Holy communion on all Sundays and holy days at 7-30 a. m.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 17.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion with short Sermon. Hymns 5, 217, and 318.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 20, 285, and 198.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Clan Ranald, in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Parkfield to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Clan Gordon at 6-30 p. m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE LATE MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY'S CHARITIES.

KHURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA AND OTHERS *vs.* L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC AND OTHERS.

MR. STARLING and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Fox and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the first defendant, the Administrator General. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the trustee defendants.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, one of the plaintiffs, in further cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, said, among other things, that in 1866 property belonging to Mr. Panday of the value of about a lakh of rupees was sold. Witness knew a Gujeratee book entitled "Bombay no Bahar" (the Bloom of Bombay), in which an account of illustrious Parsee families was given. An account of witness's family was also given ; but the book was trash. An account of Merwanjee Panday and his charities was given in the book, of which witness had bought a copy. Witness thought he read the latter account in 1877 ; he would swear that he did not read it in 1874. (The book was tendered in evidence.)

Mr. Starling objected.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship not to believe the witness when he said that he did not read the account until 1877. The book was published in 1874 ; and the witness, being first cousin of Merwanjee, must have read the account in 1874. A full account of Mr. Panday's charities was given in the book.

Witness, looking at the book, admitted that a full account of Mr. Panday's charities was given therein. The rupees four-and-a-half lakhs were lent by witness and his brother Dadabhoy. It was not a mercantile transaction, but a private loan. After Merwanjee's death a meeting was held at Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's house, in order to take measures to perpetuate Merwanjee's memory in consideration of his large charities. Witness was present at the meeting and proposed one of the resolutions nominating a committee.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said, among other things, that his share of the loan to Mr. Merwanjee was part of his own moneys. From the expensive style in which Merwanjee lived, from his having offered at a public meeting to set apart another sum of Rs. 1,60,000 on the death of his mother, and from other circumstances, witness and his brother thought that Mr. Merwanjee must be a very rich man. Not a rupee, however, of his second offer of Rs. 1,60,000 was actually paid in charity. Merwanjee's books shewed that he carried on transactions in the shares of fifty-three different companies. Witness believed that the moneys given by Merwanjee for the Sanatarium and the Dhurmsalla were his own moneys ; but in 1865 he paid Rs. 25,000 out of the money witness lent him. Witness did not know that at the time, but knew afterwards that he paid the Rs. 25,000 for the Dhurmsalla. Witness did not know until after the death of Mr. Merwanjee of the existence of the trust deed. He got information of it from his brother's trustees. Merwanjee lived at the Sanatarium several times in the year—for a month, ten days, or five days. He lived permanently at Mazagon. From the beginning he kept apartments for himself at the Sanatarium, which were locked up when he did not use them. Witness had heard Merwanjee's son was now living at the Sanatarium, with his family.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship not to take this statement on his notes. As a matter of fact it was not true ; and if it was taken down as hearsay, the learned counsel should have to call evidence to contradict it.

The judge said it was a hearsay statement, and could not be admitted in evidence.

Witness was re-examined at some further length.

Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, examined by Mr. Starling, said he remembered the loan of Rs. 4,50,000 made by his firm to Merwanjee Panday. One-half the money belonged to his uncle, the last witness. Witness was examined at some further length regarding details which were of no public interest.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness admitted that his father and uncle took an active interest in the Sanatarium and the Dhurmsalla, and were present at the opening ceremonies. Witness knew that the Sanatarium was being built, and often went there ; but he did not know whether or no it was being built at much cost.

Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, one of the original trustees of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama and Co., said the deed was dated 20th July, 1875. Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee resigned as trustee, and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was appointed in his place ; and on the retirement of the latter, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was appointed in his stead.

Mr. Inverarity said the deed was not registered, and was not properly stamped.

Mr. Starling said it was not registered, because it was provided that it need not be registered.

The objection was over-ruled.

Witness said he personally had not heard of the deeds of 19th July, 1862, and March, 1875. He heard of them from a friend, from whom he got a copy, and he afterwards informed Muncherjee Cama of it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness admitted that he knew from the newspapers of the charities endowed by Merwanjee Panday. He must have read of the moneys set apart for the Sanatarium and the Dhurmsalla. Witness supposed every Parsee in Bombay knew of them. These were the charities which, as one of the plaintiffs, witness wanted to attack in this case. He was one of those who signed a requisition to call a public meeting to glorify Merwanjee Panday for his charities.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did you suggest first that the charities should be attacked?

Witness.—Yes ; I, and Rustomjee, and the trustees. The solicitors suggested that. We were advised that there was a revocation power, and that the deed was therefore not good.

Mr. Inverarity.—And you were the person who started the idea to attack the charities?

Witness.—Not I simply, but the trustees and solicitors at a meeting which was held about six months after Merwanjee's death. I know that Dadabhoy Cama had throughout his life approved of these charities, in which he took an active interest. I suppose Muncherjee Cama was at first disinclined to attack the charities, but he submitted to the opinion of the solicitors. Muncherjee Cama did not say that, as he had known all about the charities from the beginning, he did not think they could be set aside. I may have sent to Muncherjee Cama and asked him to procure a copy of Merwanjee's deed. I cannot explain how we have been dilatory for five years about this suit. There were accounts to be examined. My uncle Pestonjee Cama bought at six annas in the rupee claims upon Dadabhoy Cama's estate to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. I had no share with my uncle in the purchase. Sorabjee Powalla, a trustee, is a creditor of the estate. Nowrowjee Furdoonjee was put in since we started the suit. There was a talk of Muncherjee Cama taking a share with my uncle in the purchase of the claims, but the idea was afterwards abandoned, and my uncle became the sole purchaser.

After a short re-examination of the witness, the court adjourned.

CRICKET AT POONA.

A MATCH was played at Poona on Thursday between "Civil *v.* Military." The day was wet, and all the "Civil" team did not turn up. The following were the scores :—

MILITARY.

Lieut. Hodgkinson, st. Vidall, bd. Hart	1
Capt. Eccles, ct. Shuttleworth, bd. Mull	18
,, Orr, run out	3
Lieut. Wynyard, ct. Vidal, bd. Hart	1
,, Abud, st. Vidal, bd. Hart	2
Capt. Werge, not out	13
Lieut. Pringle, run out	20
,, Steele, run out	3
Capt. McDougall, ht. wckt. bd. Mull	0
,, Owen, bd. Mull	6
,, Hobday, bd. Mull	0
B 1, lb. 1, w. 2	4
Total	71

CIVIL.

Mr. Hart, bd. Eccles	3
,, Vidal, bd. Pringle	4
,, Mull, bd. Pringle	3
,, Shuttleworth, st. Hobday bd. Pringle	16
,, Moore, bd. Pringle	11
,, Soundy, bd. Eccles	3
,, Dunk, ct. Eccles, bd. Pringle	3
,, Toft, run out	8
,, White, not out	0
Lb. 1, w. 2	3
Total	54

MADRAS.

MADRAS HARBOUR TRUSTEES BILL.—A Bill to provide Trustees for the Harbour of Madras was introduced in the Madras Legislative Council by Mr. H. E. Sullivan on the 4th instant and is published in the *Madras Government Gazette*. We give the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as follows :—"The approaching completion of the Madras Harbour renders it necessary that there should be in existence a body of persons, well acquainted with the affairs of the Harbour, to whose judgment and experience carrying out of the scheme may be entrusted, and who may be armed with adequate powers as to deciding between rival proposals, sanctioning works, superintending their completion and maintenance, making contracts, effecting loans, levying tolls, issuing bye-laws, &c., &c. This object can, in the opinion of the Government, be best obtained by the creation of Harbour Trustees. Similar bodies have already been called in the existence in Calcutta and Bombay, and the present Bill is to a large extent modelled on the Acts in force as to this subject in those cities. Provision is made in the Bill for the appointment of the Trustees ; for the regulation of their proceedings ; for the establishment which they will be authorized to maintain ; for the property to be vested in them and the mode of its employment ; for the power of the Trustees to levy tolls and enforce payment thereof, to execute works, make contracts, and frame bye-laws."

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.—A correspondent at Namkul writes :—"On the 27th March, 1880, the principal Hindu inhabitants of Namkul went in procession with tom-toms and instruments of music ; and when they approached the mosque of the Mussulmen in the taluq, the Mahomedans explained to the Hindus that it had been notified by the Government that such music was strictly prohibited before the mosque. They brought the matter to the notice of the Tahsildar of the taluq, who took steps to prevent a collision. In the evening the Hindus again flocked together, and it is alleged that they set fire to the mosque. The Hindus filed a suit against the Mahomedans, in the Munsiff's Court, for damages for having put a stop to the procession, and a case was also filed by the Mahomedans against the Hindus in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court. The Headman of the Hindu temple claimed from the Mahomedans damages to the amount of Rs. 300, which had been brought in the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court. While the case was pending in the District Munsiff's Court, about 300 Hindus again appeared before the mosque at the late Mohorum feast, on the 20th April, and attacked the Mahomedans. The latter gave information to the police, and the station officer proceeded to the spot with a constable, and warned the leaders of the crowd. In the Namkul Taluq there are about 1,000 houses of Hindus and only 60 of Mahomedans. Besides the Hindus are wealthy and influential, but it is well-known that the Mussulmen are poor and without encouragement." Our correspondent proceeds to argue that the local Hindu authorities are not sufficiently mindful of their duty to the Mahomedans in the taluq.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE PUNJAB CLUB.—We hear that the Punjab Club is endeavouring to secure a site for the proposed new club buildings. It would be a convenience, of course, if the buildings at present occupied could be purchased from the owner, but he does not appear inclined to sell at any reasonable figure. The committee, therefore, have devoted their attention to other quarters, and among other properties, that which is at present the residence of the Bishop of Lahore has been thought of as a convenient and suitable place. This belongs to the Patiala State, who we hear have in a most generous manner offered to part with the property at a very reasonable figure, in order to enable Lahore to have a good club house. We trust that the members will not allow such an opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it. It would be a public boon to Lahore to have suitable club buildings, with sufficient sets of chambers to accommodate from 15 to 20 resident members. Members of the club will no doubt appreciate the offer of the Patiala State.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

IN the House of Commons on June 17th, Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Secretary of State for War if, inasmuch as the statute 23 and 24 Vic., c. 100 provided that "the advantages as to pay, pension, allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, ss. 56 and 58 respectively, shall be maintained in any place for the reorganisation of the Indian army, he had considered whether it would not be a violation of the provisions of the said Act to place officers of the new line regiments, who were brought from the East India Company's service, on the retired list on account of their not having reached a certain rank at a specified age.

Mr. Childers.—No, Sir, it is perfectly clear that these officers are subject to all the incidence of service and retirement in the same way as other officers, and that they were perfectly aware of this when they volunteered to join these regiments. They, however, are guaranteed their reversion to pensions if they elect, when retired, to go on half pay till the time for pension comes, instead of accepting the special pensions which were offered them by the Warrant of 6th September, 1878. The officers in question withdrew themselves from the operation of the Henley Clause, and placed themselves in a position to which it could by no possibility apply.

On the 20th June, Sir T. Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that, in consequence of the low rates of pensions granted to officers of the Indian army and staff corps, the existing regulations for retirement were practically ineffective, the result being that officers remain in the service until they obtain colonels' allowances ; whether it was the case that there were now about 1,200 field officers so situated whose services were not required by the State, and who occupy positions unsuited to their rank, and whether a heavy financial burden was thus imposed upon the State.

The Marquess of Hartington said a scheme for the revision of the Indian Military Pensions was under consideration by the Council of India, and would probably be issued in a few weeks. It was, however, impossible to say whether it would have the effect of inducing many of the officers entitled to serve on for colonels' allowance to retire before their attainment of it. So far from there being 1,200 field officers whose services were not required by the State, and who occupied positions unsuited to their rank, there were [illegible] officers of the first category, or reckoning those at home on special furlough 53, and between [illegible] majors doing the duty which would otherwise be done by captains and subalterns. This could not, in his opinion, be said to constitute a heavy financial burden.

Lord Elcho wished to know whether the attention of the noble Lord had been called to the startling disparity which existed between the pension and retirement regulations of the Staff Corps of the Indian army and those of the new Line regiments. The Marquess of Hartington said the conditions of service between these two classes of officers differed so radically that no comparison could be drawn. The new Line Corps officers were subject to compulsory retirement, but the Indian Staff Corps officer claimed to continue his service until he obtained colonel's allowances of over 100l. a year. The new pension scale would, it was believed, be found adequate to the requirements of the service and the claims of the officers.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE Cantabs were unsuccessful in their match with M C C ; the latter, who were very strongly represented, wining by 70 runs, the scores being M C C 232 and 205, Cambridge University 177 and 190. The highest innings of the match was 70 by Mr. G. B. Studd, but there were several thirties and forties on each, side. Thanks to a grand innings of 131 by Mr. M. P. Lucas, Sussex has beaten Hampshire by 197 runs, although the losers were five runs to the good in their first innings. Surrey sent down a very weak team to play Lancashire, and were consequently soundly thrashed, the County Palatine wining by an inning and 123 runs. M C C followed up their victory over the Cantabs by beating the Oxonians by 56 runs or 14 runs less than in the match with the Light Blues. On this form the inter-university match should be very close, but the Cantabs will probably start the favourites. The Cantabs have easily beaten Surrey by nine wickets, the highest score on either side being 102 by Mr. A. J. Ford for the winners and 87 by Mr. W. W. Read for the losers. Yorkshire beat Sussex by nine wickets, a result that was generally anticipated.

THE ARMY ORGANISATION SCHEME.

IN the House of Commons on June 17th, in answer to Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Gladstone said he could not fix a day for the discussion of the new scheme of army organisation ; but it was obvious that the discussion must take place before the end of the month.

On June 20th., Sir H. Verney asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would lay upon the table of the House a paper stating the important particulars, if there were such, in which the new organisation of the army differed from the recommendations of Lord Airey's Commission.

Mr. Childers.—In reply to my hon. and gallant friend, I am afraid that I could hardly make a formal return as to the "important differences" between the recommendations made by Lord Airey's Committee and those contained in my two memoranda without raising a question as to the word "important." The Report of Lord Airey's Committee is on the table, and its conclusions can be compared by my hon. friend with those of the two Memoranda. But perhaps I may say in general terms that the two great differences between the proposals are that Lords Airey's Committee proposed to increase the soldiers' contract service to [illegible]-and-a-half years—eight and-a-half with the colours—whereas we leave it at twelve years—seven [illegible] the colours ; and that Lord Airey's Committee proposed to abolish the two battalion system, linking up the twenty-five first regiments and [illegible] regiments, unlinking the rest, and adding [illegible] men to the Army, whereas I have carried linking to its legitimate result—the universal double battalion system, with an addition of some 2,000 men [illegible].

On June 21st, Mr. Childers said he had been taken yesterday to state on what day he proposed to place on the Notice Paper the Army Estimates, with the view to giving an opportunity for discussing as far as the estimates permitted, the [illegible] changes introduced by the new scheme. The question was one of some little delicacy, and [illegible] to consider it very carefully. On the one hand it was important that no interruption should take place to the discussions of the Land Bill in Committee, and on the other hand he had promised, as far back as March last, that before the 1st July a day should be given for discussing the estimates and the impending change. The Prime Minister had concurred in his suggestion that this promise should be redeemed, and had authorised him to state that if the hon. member for Burnley would withdraw his Motion on going into Supply on Friday, and if other members who followed him would do the same, the Government would put down the Army Estimates for four o'clock on that day. It would also be understood that the Irish Land Bill would be [illegible] the second order for the evening, so that if the discussion was over at an early hour [illegible] might go on with the Irish Land Bill. He would, therefore, appeal to his hon. friend the member for Burnley to postpone his Motion, on the ground of the extreme importance to the public service of his doing so. He would also appeal to the [illegible] the Opposition to use his influence to [illegible] Government in respect of Motions that might be put down by hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Rylands said he would withdraw [illegible] the understanding that hon. gentlemen [illegible] followed with other Motions would do the same. He expressed his sense of the hardship [illegible] the appeal made by the Government, as he had been twice successful in obtaining a first place for his Motion, and he suggested that Tuesday next would do as well for the Army Estimates.

Mr. T. Collins said he would be happy to [illegible] his position on the Paper for Friday if the Government would give him another day, or if they were prepared to accept his Motion. Otherwise it would be impossible for him [illegible].

In answer to Earl Percy, Mr. Childers proposed to take the Militia Vote at the same [illegible].

Sir S. Northcote considered the proposal by the Government was a reasonable one. [illegible] an undertaking was given early in the Session [illegible] an opportunity would be given of discussing the Scheme before it came into operation, and [illegible] it was necessary, if the discussion was to be valuable, that it should take place before the end of the present month. He was able to say that the hon. member for Birkenhead (Mr. [illegible]) was willing to give way in case the hon. member for Burnley did so. His hon. friend the member for Knaresborough would speak for himself. (Hear, hear, hear). Possibly, however, it would be found that some arrangement could be come to outside the House.

Lord R. Churchill said, as the subject of which he had given notice was a very important one, in order that there might be no mistake he wished to state that should the Paper be vacant on Friday he should certainly take advantage of the opportunity for bringing on his Motion.

Sir W. Barttelot suggested that the [illegible] should be taken at 2 o'clock, with the Speaker in the Chair, either on Friday or Tuesday.

Mr. Childers said it would be impossible to postpone the operation of the new arrangement beyond the 1st of July, but if the hon. Baronet would accept the position that the debate should be a morning sitting, with the Speaker in the Chair, it would be sufficient as fairly indicating the views of the House in regard to army organisation, he would undertake to give him the first opportunity of discussing the details in Committee after the 1st of July.

Mr. Onslow said the Secretary of State had distinctly promised two or three weeks ago that the House should have an opportunity of discussing this subject before the 1st of July. It was incumbent on the Government to appoint a day for the purpose. The question was one which affected the Army not only in this country but also in India.

Sir W. Barttelot signified his assent to the proposal of the Secretary for War, and, after some further conversation, the matter dropped.

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Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
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21 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
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14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..
		LIQUEURS.		
49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac	15 8
13	„	13 8
11	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. .. „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE., MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

Sateens (new designs).
Foulardines.
Grenadines.
Twills.
Colored Indian Muslins.
Satinettes.
Striped Galateas
White Brochis.
White Twill Stripes.
Crepe Cloths.
Oatmeal Cloth.
} Patterns sent to any part of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	„	COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	„	PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	„	„ „
CEYLON	„	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	„	A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	„	SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	„	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	„	COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.

Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to allot to Applicants in India 15,000 Shares, part of £100,000 Capital of the Company, and thus give consumers in India a direct interest in the success of the Company.

Prospectuses and information may be obtained from the Agents of the Company.

LONDON	Messrs.	Willis, Rodwell & Co.
BOMBAY	„	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.
CALCUTTA	„	Hinde, Allen & Co.
COLOMBO	„	W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHEE	„	A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS	„	Shaw & Winch.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to Messrs.____________________ the Agents of the Company, the sum of Rs.____________________ being 10/- per Share, at the current rate of Exchange for Bank Demand Drafts, on________________ Shares, I request you to allot me that number of Shares in the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the Company in respect thereof, and to pay the balance of 10/- per Share on the Shares allotted to me, three months after date of allotment.

Name (in full)____________________
Address____________________
Profession____________________
Date____________________1881.
Signature____________________

In order to obviate difficulties with regard to registration of transfers, the Certificates for Shares allotted to residents in India will be made out to bearer if desired, so as to facilitate transfer from hand to hand.

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C. Secretary.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures,
Post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.	

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,174,302
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,499,008

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....................£300,690
„ 1872.....................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,593
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint theirown Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1881.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

We *(Times)* are requested by Sir Thomas Chambers to publish the following:—

"Persistent obstruction having been offered for many years to the introduction of the above Bill, in regard to which Mr. Bright has written stating that 'the case is one of very great hardship and a scandal to our legislative system,' a memorial on the subject has been presented to the Prime Minister asking his assistance in bringing the question before the House of Commons. This memorial, signed by 253 members of Parliament, Conservative and Liberal, representing one-half of the entire electoral body of the United Kingdom, has given rise to the following correspondence:—

"'Ashgrove, Kaockholt, Sevenoaks, June 6.

"'My dear Mr. Gladstone,—You are no doubt aware that, although my Wife's Sister Bill has been passed by the Commons seven times, and notwithstanding that we have a majority for it of more than 250 in the present House, yet I have been prevented from even introducing it by an unscrupulous use of the half past 12 o'clock rule, an obstacle which no effort of mine can surmount; so that a measure which has been before Parliament for 40 years which has at different times and stages been sanctioned by upwards of 60 majorities, which has the all but unanimous support of the Liberal party as well as of many Conservatives, which has made its way in the Lords from a division showing 16 friends only to one (the last) which showed 90, to the passing of which so many thousands have looked forward year after year with a really inexpressible anxiety, is now blocked by a single member, who in a division could muster scarcely more than a hundred to follow him into the lobby. The Legislature and the country are mocked and scandalized at such a proceeding, and the more so that within the last dozen years or so every British colony has passed the Bill, and obtained for it the sanction of the Queen in Council. Canada alone remains, and a similar Bill is certain to pass, both Houses in their next Session with practical unanimity. Of course, the knowledge of all this aggravates the feelings of disgust at home at the unreasonable delay in granting the like relief.

"'Nor is this all or even the worst. It is well known that high legal authorities are of opinion that the marriage with a deceased wife's sister contracted in the colonies, under their local laws, will not be held valid in this country, and I hear that angry feeling is rising very high in Australia and elsewhere at what the colonists regard as a most serious blow to their domestic interests and affections.

"'For this last mischief the passing of my Bill is the only available and effectual remedy; for to remove the restriction for the returned colonists and leave it in force at home is obviously impossible.

"'I have myself had charge of the Bill for 15 years. In this task I succeeded many eminent men—the first Lord Wharncliffe, the late Lord Ellesmere, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Heywood, Lord Bury, and Lord Houghton. I naturally feel mortified that for the last seven Sessions it has not even been submitted for discussion; you can well imagine that out of doors many lay the blame upon me, and think that want of heartiness or want of tact must be the cause of the delay, and letters of the most touching character, urging a speedy decision of the question, are perpetually reaching me. You will, under these circumstances, easily understand how depressed and disheartened I feel. Twelve years ago you kindly spoke for me and condemned obstructive opposition, and said that the question ought to be settled. Without Government aid it may remain unsettled for another 20 years; with Government aid it will be disposed of out of hand; the opposition will at once collapse. No lengthened debate is possible, for the argument is utterly exhausted In the whole Parliamentary history of the Bill there has not been, I believe, a single adjourned debate. Of course, I ask for no favour until the Land Bill is passed, after which, probably, no other great Government measure will be brought on, but only minor measures got through. Cannot mine be one of them?

"'I only add that I have the best reason for believing that the Lords will certainly pass the Bill the next time it is sent up to them.

"'Will you forgive this long intrusion? and believe me,

"Very faithfully yours,
"'THOMAS CHAMBERS.'

"'10, Downing-street, Whitehall, June 12.

"'My dear Sir T. Chambers,—The interests and the embarrassments connected as to time with the Irish Land Bill are too great at present to allow me to speculate on the possibility of our being able to give any aid to your Bill, though I sincerely hope it may be in our power to do so.

"'There will, undoubtedly, be a great demand for the Bankruptcy Bill, and I am by no means without the fear of some other pressing demands which we could hardly put aside.

"'Believe me, very faithfully yours.
"'W. E. GLADSTONE.'"

THE VOLUNTEERS OF ENGLAND.

THE *Standard* of June 18th has the following article upon English Volunteers:—

It is doubtful whether, since King Edward marched with a mighty host to the invasion of Scotland, so large a body of armed men have been gathered on British soil as will assemble in Windsor Park on the 9th of next month, for inspection by her Majesty. The Volunteer gathering in Hyde Park, as a reply to the presence of the French Army at Boulogne, approached perhaps most nearly to it; but even that assemblage fell far short of the fifty-one thousand men who will parade before the Queen. Even in the great battles of the Civil Wars the forces on both sides together fell short of this total. At the crowning fight of Worcester the Royalists numbered only fourteen thousand; the Roundheads twice as many, whilst at Tewkesbury, the final battle of the Wars of the Roses, the numbers were not greater. On the 23rd of June, 1860, when the Queen and Prince Albert reviewed the Volunteers in Hyde Park, the numbers present were under twenty-three thousand; and at the Review of 1864 they did not reach twenty-two thousand. Not only will the number of men assembled in Windsor Park be larger than upon those occasions, but the individual efficiency of the men will be much greater. In 1860 the Volunteer movement was young; the ranks were crowded with youths who had joined simply for the satisfaction of showing themselves off in uniform; discipline was lax; and the knowledge of the use of the rifle was of a most elementary description. The public were generous in their criticisms, but did not entertain any very serious hopes of the movement. Even among military men few foresaw how widely the organization would spread, how firmly it would establish itself, and how important a factor the voluntary Force would become in our national defence. In those days it was rather the fashion to deny that the English were a military people; the Birmingham faith was in the ascendancy; and although the authorities could hardly refuse the services of so large a body of men, offered as they were gratuitously to the nation, the Volunteers were treated with a mixture of contempt and good-natured toleration which would have crushed out the movement in its infancy had it been less vigorous and earnest than it was. Nor, indeed, could the military authorities be altogether blamed for the mistake. It was far beyond the bounds of probability that, when the rumours of foreign war which called the Force into existence had died away, a vast body of men would be found ready to give up a large share of their leisure time to drill and the acquisition of the art of shooting; willing to submit to strict discipline, to go out in rough weather and in fine, and eager only to be taught, in order that they could take their place without discredit by the side of Regular Troops.

All misgivings, all doubts have long since died away. Every test which has been applied has only strengthened the constitution of the Volunteer Force. Increased drill, stricter discipline, more rigorous requirements in every way have always been received with satisfaction by the Volunteers. In skill with the rifle they are unquestionably superior, as a body, to their comrades of the Line; in drill, if they are not equal to the steadiness of our very best regiments, they are yet fairly up to the average Line battalion; whilst in physique the superiority is distinctly on their side. For a long time the weak point of the movement was the inefficiency of the officers, but in this respect, as in all others, a great improvement has taken place. Volunteer officers now go through regular courses of instruction with the Line, and pass examinations which, if not of an exhaustive character, are at least sufficient to test their fitness for any Regimental work to which they can be put. It is true that, especially among the field officers, there still linger numbers of men whose services could be dispensed with, to the great benefit of the corps to which they belong. These are the men who, from local rank or influence, took the lead in getting up corps of Volunteers in the early days of the movement, and who love the title of Major or Colonel too well to abandon it voluntarily. But the number of these officers is gradually diminishing, and the recent Regulation, although falling far short of the necessities of the case, will help to hasten the process. It would have been well for the Volunteers if, when the Regulation was made that the Adjutant must be a military man, it had further been determined that the field officers should also have been soldiers who had held in the Regular Army at least the rank of Captain. Nowhere has the change in public opinion respecting the Volunteers been greater than among military men. The Volunteers have justly won for themselves the respect of every officer who has any acquaintance with them. Those who have seen them at their great reviews and sham fights are ready to allow that, although sometimes severely harassed by the mistakes and ignorance of their commanding officers, the men themselves have manœuvred as steadily and intelligently as Regular Troops could do. Officers who have been out in the Autumn manœuvres in which bodies of Volunteers took part, or have seen them in camp at Aldershot or elsewhere, will admit that the good temper and willingness with which they submit to the inconveniences and petty hardships of camp life are admirable. Absurd as such an idea would have appeared twenty years ago, we believe that there are many General Officers who, the day of battle, would feel far more confident as to that part of the field entrusted to Volunteer Regiments than as to the portion held by the boy battalions of the Line. The condition of both branches of the national Forces has changed. The Volunteers have improved marvellously, while Short Service, in the form adopted, has as distinctly deteriorated the Regular Infantry. There was no comparison between the Volunteer Regiments of 1860 and the troops who had crushed out the Indian Mutiny; but the Volunteers of 1881 may fairly claim to take even higher rank than that of the soldiers who fought at Majuba Hill and Isandula.

The Queen has done a gracious act in consenting to hold a Review of the Volunteers in honour of the Force attaining its majority; for the men who will march before her, and the larger absent body which they will represent, deserve well of their country. Those who become Volunteers must make considerable sacrifice, and give up a large portion of their leisure time to their duties. The number of drills in which they must take part is considerable, and most of their Saturday half-holidays must be spent at the butts. These may seem small things to those whose time is unoccupied, but to men in business or trade it is no slight matter to give up a large portion of the scanty time at their disposal. The people of other nations may respond willingly enough to the call to arms when the country is menaced by invasion; but never before since the world began has a standing and well-disciplined Force of two hundred thousand men been maintained permanently by the freely-given and unpaid services of that portion of its manhood. Nor does even that number represent the whole fighting force which the Volunteer movement has added to the national strength. A greater number than are at present in the ranks have passed through them, and having borne their share of the toil and privation from pleasure, have retired from the service; but were there need for it, the major portion of these men would at once rejoin, and the Force would be raised without an effort to a strength of half a million of trained soldiers. Nothing surprises foreigners, especially those who have seen the Volunteers at work, more than this singular and unique Force. It is, to some extent no doubt, due to that love of outdoor exercise which distinguishes our race; but it is due also to the military spirit which, however much it may suit modern Radicalism to sneer at it, is also a marked feature of the nation. The instinct of pugnacity is, whether for good or evil, strong in us. It is this spirit which has made us the dominant race of the world. The gathering of fifty thousand Volunteers in Windsor Park will be a practical refutation of the fallacy that the fighting spirit of the country is dead. The Review will be a sight such as England has never seen before, and it will reflect the highest honour alike upon the men engaged in it and the nation to which they belong.

THE SCOTS GREYS.

THE gallant regiment which to-day celebrates its two hundredth anniversary by a banquet at the Albion is, although second on the list, the oldest Dragoon corps in the British army. This regimental dinner is of greater significance than the ordinary annual banquets at which veterans of the Crimea, long since given over to the breeding of shorthorn "Duchessess" and the "doing up" of bull-calves to win prizes at agricultural shows, can follow the gallant Scarlett once more together in the famous charge of the Heavy Brigade. The battle roll of the Second Regiment of Dragoons was a glorious one before Balaclava added to the list of its achievements. In 1681, just two centuries ago, the "Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons" was formed out of the independent troops which had been raised by General Thomas Dalziel, Lord Charles Murray, and Mr. Francis Stuart, "a private gentleman of the Life Guards and grandson of the Earl of Bothwell." The early history of the gallant Scots Greys is, in fact, that of persecutors. Dalziel and Claverhouse were busy in putting down those very Cameronian who have left their name to one of the most distinguished infantry regiments in the English army. Claverhouse's regiment appears to have been called the "Royal Regiment of Scots Horse" as distinguished from "Dragoons," who, as the merest student of military history is aware were originally foot-soldiers, supplied with horses as a means of transit, and not cavalry properly so-called. The arms of dragoons of the period of James II. are defined as "snaphaunce musquets, strapt, with bright barrels of three foot eight inches long, cartouch boxes, bayonets, granado pouches, buckets, and hammer-hatchets." Dalziel's mounted foot-soldiers apparently vexed the souls of the Covenanters as sorely as the regular cavalry of Claverhouse, for after the check received in the skirmish at Drumclog had been wiped out at Bothwell Bridge, where Stuart's troop of dragoons greatly distinguished themselves, the three existing troops were reinforced by three more, and the six were incorporated into a regiment styled "The Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons," and Dalziel, the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, was appointed its colonel by commission, dated 25th November, 1681, at which date Claverhouse's troops of horse also became a regiment. "Dragooning" the Covenanters and raiding the lands of Macdonald of Keppoch were the poor uses of civil war to wich the dragoons were first put. When Dundee marched over the Tweed in 1688 the dragoons were commanded by the Earl of Dunmore and numbered 357. From Carlisle and York they marched on London, where they occupied quarters in Southwark, and then marched on Salisbury. When the Prince of Orange became King, Lord Dunmore refused to serve under him, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Livingstone, an officer of experience in the Scots Brigade in the service of Holland. Dundee quitted the service, and his regiment deserted; but the dragoons were evidently of Blake's opinion, and remained faithful to the Government *de facto*. It is interesting to note at this moment, when the proportion a soldier's pay should bear to that of a labouring man is so frequently discussed, that the pay of a private trooper was in 1689 no less than eighteenpence per day.

It was in Flanders that the Royal Scot Dragoons, confirmed in their title by William and Mary, beheld war on a large scale, and crossed swords for the first time with the French cavalry. After the peace of Ryswick the regiment went to Scotland, and only returned to Holland in 1702. About this time the corps began to be styled the "Grey Dragoons" and the "Scots Regiment of White Horses," from which it would seem that it was already mounted on grey horses exclusively. No order or warrant for mounting the regiment on horses of any particular colour has been discovered, but as no allusion to this peculiarity was made earlier than 1702, it is reasonable to suppose that the distinction had only recently been adopted. In the time of William III. the Life Guards are stated to have been mounted on black horses exclusively; but the Dutch troop of Life Guards which King William brought with him to England in November, 1688, was mounted on greys, and it would therefore seem that theremounting of the Royal Scots Dragoons on horses of that colour was intended as an honourable distinction. The Greys shared in the triumph of Blenheim and in a smart affair at Neer-Hespen, and also figured to advantage at Ramilies, Oudenarde, and on the bloody field of Malplaquet. At Dettingen they won fresh laurels and captured a white standard from the French Household troops, as at Ramilies they took the colours of the *Regiment du Roy*. It was in consequence of a wound received at Ramilies that the sex of Mrs. Christian Davies, "the pretty dragoon," was discovered. At Fontenoy the commander of the Greys, Sir James Campbell, was killed. Throughout the last century the regiment seemed to be ever in the way of hard knocks, but the long roll of previous service almost pales before the crowning triumphs of Waterloo and Balaclava. The services of the Greys in the Waterloo campaign were of a solid as well as brilliant kind, and their achievements have been pictorially commemorated only recently in Mr. Croft's "Retreat from Quatre Bras" and Mrs. Butler's stirring "Scotland for Ever." They formed with the Royals and Inniskilling Dragoons the famous "Union Brigade" in which the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock were ranged under the command of the gallant Ponsonby. The features of the great charge of the Scots Greys can never be forgotten. The Greys came to the rescue of the 92nd Highlanders who according to rule, should have scattered to let the cavalry pass through, and then have rallied as best they could. But the Highland blood was up, and as the "heavies" rode by the infantry dashed at their stirrup leathers and ran on with them into the *melee*. Even this great effort did not exhaust the fighting power of the Greys, for they formed again and took part in that final charge which assured the victory. The loss of the regiment was enormous, 104 officers and men being killed, and 97 wounded. As at Dettingen and Ramilies, the Greys distinguished themselves by the capture of colours, carrying off the eagle of the 45th French regiment, in memory of which they dsiplay the badge of an "eagle" on their guidons and the word "Waterloo" on the grenadier caps they wear as the mark of previous gallant deeds.

At Balaclava the Greys, who had acquired the nickname of the "Old Oil Rags" account of the invincible dislike of their colonel at the burnishing and polishing on which other commanding officers insisted, proved themselves unmindful of their ancient reputation. Curiously enough Scarlett's "Heavies" at Balaclava were, like Ponsonby's at Waterloo, a "Union Brigade," Royals, Scots Greys, and Inniskillings being present, as well as the "Green Horses" and the "Royal Irish." As Scarlett, with white moustache flying over his shoulder, led that famous charge of the heavy brigade which, if it had been properly supported would, it was said, have "hurled the enemy into the sea," a grey horse was seen straining every nerve to keep on terms with him. This charger was ridden by "Alick" Elliot Scarlett's aide-de-camp, who, regardless of himself, was only anxious to "cover" his beloved chief, a duty which he performed at the cost of fourteen wounds. Behind Elliot rode the valiant trumpeter of the Greys. The charge was irresistible, and the English "heavies" tore through the dense masses of the Russians as acrobats go through a papered hoop. Then came the critical operation of getting back again through the ranks which had closed. A mighty voice arose, crying, "Rally, rally on me, ye muckle——" and burly "Jock" Miller, the "ranker" adjutant, who had slashed and shoved his way through, was seen waving his dripping sabre. How they rallied on "Jock" Miller, and again tore through the ranks of the enemy has been so told by Kinglake that there is no need to tell it again on paper. To-night recollections of a great deed of arms will be mingled with regrets that so many of those who drew swords on Balaclava's day are now, like "Jock" Miller, with the majority. That no more recent achievement than the charge of the "heavies" at Balaclava has been inscribed on the colours of the Greys is no fault of theirs. If they have not had experience of Indian warfare or of that African campaign in which the "Death or Glory" Lancers and the King's Dragoon Guards did good work the other day it is from no lack of love for foreign service. The Greys are willing enough; but the military authorities rule that the Royals, the Greys, the Royal Irish, and the "Green Horses" shall remain the "heavy" regiments of our cavalry, not to serve out of the United Kingdom save in the event of European war.—*Daily News*, June 18th.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

ABOUT five-and-thirty years ago, at the old Adelphi Theatre, and in a farce called "Powder and Ball," the late Mr. Edward Wright, comedian, used night after night to provoke roars of laughter by the announcement that he had just joined the board of a new company for constructing a submarine tunnel between Dover and Calais. The bare idea of a Channel Tunnel seemed extravagantly impracticable to an assembly of intelligent Britons, who not many years before had been victimised by the promoters of an Aerial Ship Swindle. A tunnel underneath the Straits of Dover! The thing was a sheer impossibility. The elder Brunel, it was true, had driven a tunnel under the bed of the Thames, in revenge, it was said, for the ridicule with which his project for tunnelling beneath the Seine had been overwhelmed by the French Institute; still, the Thames Tunnel—marvellous achievement of skill, energy, and perseverance as it was acknowledged to be—was not, when its failure as a highway for commerce became apparent, regarded as much more than a clever engineering toy, which foreigners and country cousins were always to be taken to see, bringing away with them views of the tunnel, and butterflies and peacocks in spun glass, as mementoes of their visit. The wonderful work of Mark Isambart Brunel, which was degraded at last to the level of a penny show, has long since been practically forgotten by the majority of London, although students of railway time tables may be aware that the Thames Tunnel has for the last ten years been utilised in connection with the East London line. The fame of the great subfluvial way, which was to have been a means of pedestrian and vehicular communication between Wapping and Rotherhithe, has long since been eclipsed by the Mont Cenis and St. Gothard Tunnels. Perhaps we have grown somewhat satiated with marvels, and have come to regard it quite as a matter of course that there should be short railway cuts under the Alps from France and Switzerland into Italy, and that the locomotive should now make in five-and-twenty minutes a journey which it formerly took the cumbrous and crawling diligence eight or ten hours to accomplish. With all this the project for a Channel Tunnel has not yet passed entirely out of the domain of scepticism and sneering disparagement. Accounts of the progress made in the tentative preliminaries of the colossal scheme have been published from time to time, and have been duly appreciated by critics of acumen and technical knowledge: still at the mention of the Tunnel as a tangible enterprise there has been the usual amount of shaking of the head, shrugging of the shoulders, and uplifting of the eyebrows, with the usual proportion of remarks of the "We shall see" and "Scarcely in our time" order.

Considering the general vagueness which prevails in the public mind on this important subject, the statement by Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., at an adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the South-Eastern Railway, respecting the results of the preliminary works and the actual prospects of the Channel Tunnel, must be regarded not only as a deeply interesting, but as distinctly reassuring. Sir Edward told his audience that the question as it stands at present may be regarded under two heads. The first was to know whether it was practicable to bore through a stratum beneath the Channel which was impervious to water. The second problem is to discover whether by the employment of improved machinery the estimated time of construction can be shortened. The experiments already made are as follows: Two shafts have been sunk on the English side of the Channel—one at the Abbot's Cliff and the other at the Shakespeare's Cliff. From the first shaft a gallery, between eight and nine hundred yards in length, and with a diameter of seven feet, had been driven by machinery. In the course of the week last past, and with machinery not yet perfected, the gallery had been extended by sixty-seven yards of lineal distance; and, by Sir Edward's showing if that were the maximum of progress every week, it would amount to an aggregate of about two miles of excavation in every year. Of course, when the Tunnel was commenced, it would be worked at both from the French and the English extremities; and, as the distance, practically speaking, is only twenty miles, not more than five years would be required to complete an experimental gallery, with a diameter of seven feet, under the entire breadth of the Channel, at a given spot. As regards the works at Shakespeare's Cliff, a shaft had been sunk there to a depth of one hundred and fifty-five feet. The engineers had also bored, from the bottom of this shaft to a further depth of one hundred and five feet. No trace of water had been found in the stratum of old grey chalk. Near the surface, indeed, a small quantity of water had been met with; but this was a contingency which must always be expected. Thus much Sir Edward Watkin was enabled to announce as to the rate of speed at which the works could be carried on, and the impermeability of the strata to leakage from water. On the other side of the Channel two shafts have been sunk by the French Company; and results precisely similar to those obtained on the English shore had been ascertained by our neighbours. It had been further arranged between the French and English Companies that they should drive through a heading to the length of one mile on either side. When these two miles are finished—and it is calculated that they can be completed within six months—one tenth of the whole question will, in Sir Edward's opinion, have been dealt with. After this it would only be necessary for the French and English Companies to conclude a final treaty; and the engineers, setting to work at either extremity to complete the remaining eighteen miles, would finally meet under the middle of the channel, just as the French and Italian engineers met under the middle of Mont Cenis. With the driving through of the experimental gallery the question of the Channel Tunnel's feasibility would be practically settled: but, until such feasibility has been fully and practically proven, neither the British nor the foreign investor will be asked to embark capital in the undertaking. It would be premature to consider how the enterprise is to be developed as a financial scheme. Any amount of capital—a gigantic amount if necessary—would be forthcoming if the practicability of the Tunnel were brought to demonstration; and the South-Eastern Railway Company, who have borne all the risk of the preliminary experiments, would achieve the triumph of supplying a long missing link in a system of railway communication which would reach from the North of Scotland to Brindisi, to Cadiz, and to Odessa.

The advantages arising from the abrogation of the short but miserable sea passage from Dover to Calais would be almost incalculably beneficial. The old diligence journey over Mont Cenis was full enough of discomfort, and the cars on the Fell Railway, albeit a much swifter, were scarcely an agreeable mode of conveyance. Still the Alpine passes laboriously clambered up and plodded down by lengthy trains of mules dragging cumbrous caravans full of travellers, the dust, the flies, the snow in winter, the ill-supplied and extortionate posting-houses, did not deter English tourists from visiting Italy. It may, on the other hand, be justifiably assumed that "the silver streak," so dear to poetry and to patriotism, every year practically prevents thousands of English people, especially ladies, from visiting the Continent. We suffer less, perhaps, from sea-sickness than any other nation in the world; and for one English lady who can thoroughly enjoy a passage across the Atlantic, and cheerily report herself at the captain's table at breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and tea, there are probably ten American ladies who pass their ten days and nights on shipboard moaning and groaning in their narrow state rooms. Yet is sea sickness not unknown among us, all hardy and seafaring from our earliest youth as we habitually are, and even case-hardened travellers and old sailors by profession dislike, if they do not dread, the Channel passage. The railway companies do what they can; praiseworthy efforts have been made to improve the steamers; ampler harbour accommodation may be eventually provided on the French side; yet the Channel passage can scarcely fail to remain what it is, and what it has ever been, the most miserable of ordeals. The mere embarkation and debarkation, the transhipment of the luggage, the hanging about the station until the train starts, are in themselves productive of discomfort, annoyance, and irritation; and these are aggravated to the intolerable degree when the weather is tempestuous and the boats are crowded. The construction of the Channel Tunnel would, again, lead to a much better feeling between the peoples of the two countries now separated by "the silver streak." The working classes of France and England at present know comparatively little of one another; but could the journey between Charing cross and the Gare du Nord be accomplished in a six hours' railway run, with no dolorous trial of a sea-passage, immense numbers of tradespeople and working folk in London and Paris respectively be brought in frequent, and, it is to be hoped, into fraternal contact. Surely the final cause of the Channel Tunnel should be the furtherance of the interests of peace. Once completed, the neutrality and integrity of so thoroughly a cosmopolitan work should be acknowledged and guaranteed by the whole civilised world, and it should be no more internationally warrantable to destroy or injure the Channel Tunnel than to bombard the Parthenoe again or pull down the Pyramids.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE ADVENTURES OF A RUSSIAN SOCIALIST.

THE adventures of M. Mokrievitch, the escaped Russian Socialist, make a singular chapter in the history of modern Russia. To sum up the result of the whole affair in one sentence, we might say that Russia is governed by a system of oppression, and that the system is not well done. Nothing can be more odious or much more helpless than a disorganized despotism. And disorganized the repressive system of Russia certainly seems to be. It is not that there is something rotten in the state of Russia, the whole condition of affairs, as revealed in the tale of M. Mokrievitch's adventures, is rotten. It fares ill with a nation when her highly-educated country gentlemen become the agents of subversive secret societies. And this is only the beginning of evil. M. Mokrievitch is now about thirty-three. He was therefore about twenty-five—older, that is to say, than the ordinay run of student revolutionaries—when in 1873 he engaged in what he calls the "Revolutionary Propaganda" in Southern Russia. We do not know to what precise shade of revolutionary opinions M. Mokrievitch belongs. There are all sorts of secret societies, from those that aim at a general destruction of society, to those that would be content with the rudiments of constitutional and personal liberty. But the result of the Russian mode of repression is to drive in all the alarming symptoms, to make all political opinion secret, and therefore discontented and dangerous. Probably M. Mokrievitch's opinions were "extreme." But his conduct does not, so far as our information goes, seem to have been violent or destructive. He was engaged in working a secret printing-press. Whatever the opinions may have been that he disseminated by means of his press, the mere possession of such an article was a desperate offence against despotism. In a country absolutely governed, to own an unauthorised press is like owning a poison ring, a quantity of explosives, or a store of secret weapons. The police were therefore always on M. Mokrievitch's track. He was hunted for three or four years, and was ultimately run to earth at Kieff During his absence the police entered his office. His comrades knew what their fate was likely to be, and tried to sell their lives as dearly as possible. But their resistance was futile. Three were captured, and tried—by court-martial. One of the prisoners would not give up his name, and was anonymously hanged. It might have been supposed that a police so practised as that of Russia could have discovered the name and "judicial antecedents" of any citizen. But the police in Russia is not more remarkable for what it knows than for what on occasion it contrives not to know.

M. Mokrievitch was sentenced, with some of his friends, to fourteen years penal servitude in Siberia. That sentence was pronounced about two years ago, and M. Mokrievitch is at present enjoying life by the pleasing shores of Lake-Leman. Plato remarked on the freedom with which sentenced men, under an extremely lax democracy, took their pleasure in the open air. Under a despotism tempered, as that of Russia is, by venal officials and a disaffected people, a condemned man need no more despair than in ancient Athens. Banishment to Siberia sounds very terrible to persons who believe that the country is rather more wintry than Nova Zembla, and that all convicts pass their time in the depths of mines. In point of fact, Siberia has plenty of variety both of climate, scenery, and soil. The young Russian lady in Italy informed her friends who praised enthusiastically the Bay of Naples that it was beautiful, but not surprising to people who knew Siberia. Even in the penal settlements, as a recent work informs us, prisoners live in a kind of rude plenty, where work is not over hard, and the worst some prisoners have to fear is the corporal punishment inflicted on the refractory, or perhaps at the caprice of gaolers. Amateur theatricals are usual at Christmas, drink and tobacco are abundant, and flirtations on first principles are by no means unfrequent. Thus Siberia is a kind of Cockayne to the contented criminal, the burglar, or thief; but it must be a pandemonium to educated men, and M. Mokrievitch determined, if possible, to avoid a long residence in "beautiful Siberia." A well-known system exists in China by which a condemned criminal can buy a substitute to endure his punishment. Men may even be found to endure the horrible torture of being sliced into a hundred pieces. This proxy system is in fact a rude kind of life assurance by which a destitute Chinaman secures a large sum which goes at his death to his wife and children. A somewhat similar arrangement prevails in Russia. There are so many prisoners always wending to Siberia, there are so many overseers of caravans who are as "humane" as the Bailiff in the "Good-natured Man," that prisoners are allowed to exchange names, clothes, and destinies. Mistakes must happen in these crowds of involuntary emigrants, and the officials rather encourage revolutions in identity. M. Mokrievitch had a sufficiently unpleasant journey before reaching the point at which he could assume the dress, name, and sentence of another prisoner. He had to walk for about fifteen hundred miles in chains, and had to sleep in filthy vermin-haunted huts, where prisoners of both sexes were compelled to huddle together on the bare boards. That is one of the results that delicately-bred Russian women must face when they join the "Revolutionary Propaganda." That they do not shrink from penalties worse to them than death is a proof of their despair.

One advantage of the system of punishing political in the same manner as ordinary criminals is that the two may exchange lots. If all the political prisoners were kept apart (as might be the case under a gentler Government) there would be found no honest fellow of a thief or forger to give up his identity and assume that of a revolutionist. M. Mokrievitch and two of his friends "swopped" selves with men condemned to perpetual exile. A few roubles was the price for which this arrangement was concluded. A Government which lives by surveillance, and repression is in error when it permits these transformations. There is little use in compassing sea and land to make one captive when after he is made you lose sight of him. The most desperate Nihilist who escapes hanging may be walking to China or Switzerland while the police fancy they have him safely engaged in a salt mine. Not only do convicts exchange selves, but the guards for a consideration will permit the prisoners to slip away. The roll is called and one or two men are missing after a night in a dirty hut; but there are still plenty to carry northwards, and the captive has a better chance of escape than is enjoyed by French political prisoners in New Caledonia. They face the sea, starvation, sharks, and cannibals. The Russian *evade* is not among cannibals; the country people are hospitable, as M. Mokrievitch found; and wolves are less formidable by land than sharks in the bays and creeks of New Caledonia. M. Mokrevitch, like his friends, gave his guards the slip—probably he also gave them a few roubles. He started off due east for the Chinese frontier, and after a walk of 700 miles in the depth of winter, doubled back on European Russia. The country people sent him on by what was called in America before the abolition of slavery "the underground railway." Once the frontier, false papers were procured with the usual facility, for want of "papers" only embarrasses passportless Englishmen. M. Mokrievitch escaped to Switzerland in safety, a feat only once before performed by a Siberian exile. The Russian Government has probably to thank its own system and the venality of its own officers for an uncompromising enemy. M. Mokrievitch may be an exception but as a rule men who have endured so much do not forgive, and are little scrupulous about the means to their revenge.—*Daily News*.

THE STORAGE OF ELECTRICITY.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL writes to the *Times* as follows:—Would you permit me to say a word or two on a subject of great public interest and of considerable public perplexity—I refer to the so-called "storage of electricity?" The usual condition for the production of a voltaic current is known to be the immersion of two different metals in a liquid called an electrolyte. When two pieces of metal thus immersed are connected with a galvanometer the existence of a current is declared by the deflection of the needle of that instrument. Substituting for the two metals two clean plates of platinum and connecting them with the galvanometer the needle remains unmoved. The platinum plates being homogeneous, there is no reason why a current should start from one of them through the electrolyte rather than from the other. If such currents started they would be equal and opposite and would, therefore, neutralize each other. In other words, with the two homogeneous plates of platinum we have no current.

But let the wires connected with these platinum plates be detached from the galvanometer and joined, even for a moment, to a voltaic battery, the current which passes will destroy the homogeniety of the plates. If the electrolyte, for example, be assidulated water, that liquid will be decomposed, a film of hydrogen covering one plate of platinum, and a film of oxygen covering the other. These two films play the part of two different metals in the ordinary voltaic battery; and if the plates of platinum thus coated be connected with the galvenometer, the current produced will be stong enough to dash the needle violently aside.

The experiments may be varied in fifty or five hundred ways, and when, instead of the films of gas, solid layers are deposited electrolytically on one or the other of the homogeneous plates, the duration of the current is prolonged. Several cells thus rendered active, through the agency of an extraneous current, constitute what is known as a "secondary battery."

The discoverer of this battery was a man who, without pecuniary reward, or even the hope of such reward almost sacrificed his senses to the investigation which resulted in the discovery. The name of this man was Ritter, a native of the small German village of Liegnitz. He died, as Dove remarks, exhausted by restless labour, poverty, and disorderly living. I think his name and services ought not to be ignored at the present time. Other men laboured and we have entered into their labours. Employing homogeneous plates of lead and rendering them non-homogeneous—converting them, in fact, virtually into different plates—by the action of an extraneous current, M. Plante greatly intensified the effects obtained by Ritter. M. Faure has followed and improved upon M. Plante. Covering the plates of lead with minium, with the aid of the currents now obtainable at a small expense, he has, it appears, produced a secondary battery of great power and of considerable promise from a practical point of view.

But I think scientific men have a right to demur to the phraseology in which M. Faure's extension of the discovery of Ritter has been introduced. It has been severely criticised in the *Revue Scientifique*. Numbers of people in this country have been thrown into perplexity by the first letter on this subject published in *The Times*. With regard, for example, to the "box of electricity," if such language be tolerated, we may call a common packing-case containing a voltaic battery a box of electricity; but I am not sure that science will profit by a terminology which bewilders the public mind.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS

ODESSA, June 18.

AT Kief have just been tried by court-martial Nicholas Stchedreen, gentleman; Aleksay Preobrazhensky, son of an Orthodox priest and formerly a student of Kharkoff University; Elizaveta Covalskaya, gentlewoman; Pavel Ivanoff, son of a Civil servant of the 14th or lowest rank; Sophia Bogomoletz, wife of a medical practitioner; Ivan Kasheentseff, gentleman, and formerly a student of Kharkoff University; Ventzeslafe Keezer, a Saxon subject; Alexander Doller, a French subject; Mary Preesetskaya, daughter of an army lieutenant; and Sophia Kooznetzova, gentlewoman, for the following political offences:—The first eight persons for being active members of the Russian revolutionary party, for distributing revolutionary proclamations, and for possessing and working a secret printing press, which the police seized at their lodging in Kieff one night in April last, and five of them for also fabricating false passports and living under assumed names. Mary Preesetskaya, though not an active member of the party knew of the illegal proceedings of her fellow-accused, and was therefore tried not for having informed the authorities thereof; and Sophia Kooznetzova was tried for having a forbidden revolutionary work in her possession. At the opening of the trial Keezer requested to be informed whether he ought not to be transferred to his own country for trial, and Kovalskaya, Bogomoltoz, Stchedreen, Preobrazhensky, and Kasheentseff refused to confess anything or to give any kind of evidence. The trial lasted four days and was concluded last Saturday. The Court sentenced Stchedreen and Preobrazhensky to be hanged; Elizaveta Kovalskaya to hard labour in a penal factory for life; Ivanoff, Kasheentseff, Keezer, and Doller to 20 years' hard labour in the mines; Sophia Bogomolotz to the same amount in a penal factory; Mary Preesetskaya to 15 years' hard labour in a penal factory; and Sophia Kooznetzova to three weeks' simple arrest. At the same time the Court, in consideration of the youth of the prisoners, some of whom are not more than 20 years of age, and the fact that they had been influenced by persons more experienced than themselves, recommended them to mercy. General Drenteln, Governor of the governments of Kieff, Podolia, and Volhynia, accordingly reduced the sentences of Bogomolotz and Kasheentseff to 10 years' hard labour and those of Keezer and Doller to simple banishment to the remotest part of Siberia, and the sentence on Mary Preesetskaya to the same in the government of Tomsk. The sentence of death passed upon Stchedreen and Preobrazhensky has been commuted by the Czar into one of hard labour in the mines for life. This is the first instance in which Alexander III. has exercised this prerogative.

THE CZAR'S CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

BERLIN June 21.

MY Russian correspondent again favours me with the following interesting details as to the recent removal of the Court from Gatchina to Peterhoff:—

"The Emperor, still avoiding the town as much as possible, changed his residence on Thursday from the well-guarded Castle of Gatchina to the equally well protected Palace of Peterhoff. The latter, a small port at the mouth of the Neva, is reached in about an honr from Gatchina, by going across the connecting branches of railway, so as to dispense with the journey to town. This, therefore, was the route taken by the Czar, the Empress, and their Court. The only account of this transfer of Imperial state is given in the *Golos*, which is permitted to have a privileged reporter at the Imperial head-quarters, for the purpose, it would seem, of putting matters in as rosy a light as possible and of allaying the fears entertained for the safety of the Imperial party. This arrangement for the *Golos*, while giving it a decided monopoly for the moment over its contemporaries in Court ceremonies, does not always give it just those details in which readers are most interested, for newspaper descriptions of Court affairs must be eminently judicious. There is still, however, something to be learnt from the published account. Two squadrons of Life Guards lined both sides of the short road to the Gatchina station, the public being restricted to the by-ways. The Imperial party drove in an open carriage to the train, where they were met by all the officers in the village. The train started from the platform amid the silent obeisance of the military present. It may be interesting, however, to note in addition that the direct line of railway from Gatchina and also its branch at Ligofka, a neighbouring village, were strictly guarded by troops. Such is the fear that dynamite may find its way on to or under the rails that for every half a verst there is a sentinel with a tent. Besides this, the photographs of all the railway officials, not only on this line of railroad, but on all the others, are lodged, to the extent of very many hundreds, in the Ministry of Ways and Communications, so that any Nihilists disguised in railway costume may be the more easily detected. The regular traffic on the main line between Tzarskoe-Selo and St. Petersburg was thrown into such confusion by the Czar's first journey to Peterhoff that the last passenger train from Tzarskoe-Selo, timed to arrive at midnight, did not get into town until past 2 o'clock in the morning. The precautions taken at Gatchina will be in no way relaxed at Peterhoff. About 200 of the St. Petersburg police force have been sent down to assist the soldiery in watching the Palace and grounds. It is stated that the guardship anchored off Peterhoff was lately furnished with an entirely fresh crew and commander, as the first had been compromised by the discovery of seditious papers on board.

"Strenuous efforts are being made to find connecting links of evidence between the large number of important political prisoners now in the hands of the authorities in order to give more unity to the trials which will have to be held in the autumn. The fortresses and prisons are crowded, and in official circles it is observed that Russia cannot possibly make an exhibition before all the world by trying a thousand or two of political offenders. Many, of course, are imprisoned for ignorant complicity in the revolutionary propaganda, and others are charged with more or less minor offences against the State. Something, however, must be done with all these prisoners to make room for others, and the only way to dispose of them quietly and expeditiously is by administrative deportation. This is the extra-judicial procedure which Count Loris Melikoff sought to do away with, together with the secret police, but people now begin to realize the fact that the secret political deportation, which is their only weapon, cannot in reality be entirely abolished, whatever party has the day, as long as absolute autocracy exists in Russia.

"A striking instance of what may happen to poor foreigners alone and without friends in Russia has just come to light. I use the word "poor" in the sense of being destitute of means to "tip" officials. A foreign Ambassador recently received an intimation from the authorities at one of the Russian ports that one of the ambassador's countrymen, a sailor, had been sentenced to two years' inprisonment for trying to break out of a lock-up, where he was incarcerated for an offence, not stated, but presumably for the sailor's usual offence of drunkenness and disorder. The Ambassador at once requested the Consul at the port to inform himself of the facts of the case, and, if possible, see the prisoner. The Consul soon reported that the sailor had been removed to Siberia or to some distant gaol nearly 12 months ago, and that nothing was known about him at the moment. Your readers will be able to make their own comments on this fact."—*Times*.

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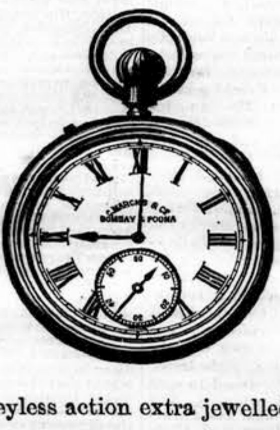

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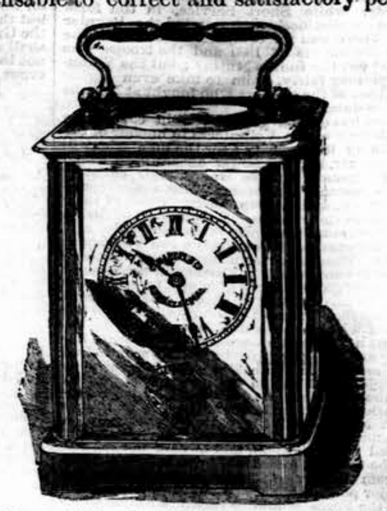

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